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Laws and regulations for the due and orderly organization, ...

Missouri

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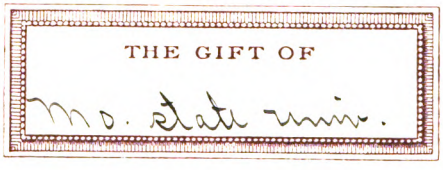

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NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE DUE AND ORDERLY

ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE

OF THE

MILITIA FORCE OF MISSOURI. Laws, statutes, &c.

(PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.)

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1890.

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SPECIAL ORDERS

CREATING THE BOARD TO PREPARE A SYSTEM OF REGULATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, Dec. 20, 1889.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 48.

1. Col. Milton Moore, Captain Louis C. Krauthoff, Judge Advocate, and First Lieut. R. I. Pearson, Battery B (attached) 3rd regiment National Guard of Missouri, are hereby authorized to prepare and submit for the consideration of this Department a system of Regulations for the due and orderly organization, equipment and discipline of the National Guard of Missouri, pursuant to the provisions of section 6988, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1889.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. A. WICKHAM,
Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, January 22, 1890.

General J. A. WICKHAM, *Adjutant-General of Missouri:*

Pursuant to special orders No. 48, the undersigned Board has compiled and submits for your consideration a system of Regulations for the due and orderly organization, equipment and discipline of the National Guard of Missouri.

While the system is primarily based upon the Regulations for the army of the United States, the Board desires to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Regulations for the Government of the National Guard of the State of New York, for the arrangement thereof in part, and much valuable matter.

It also acknowledges its indebtedness to Capt. Samuel Foster, late commanding officer 32d company N. G. S. N. Y., and Capt. Rollins Bingham, commanding Troop B (attached) 3rd regiment N. G. M., for assistance.

Your obedient servants,

MILTON MOORE, Colonel,
LOUIS C. KRAUTHOFF,
Captain and Judge Advocate,
RICHARD I. PEARSON,
First Lieut. Bat. B (attached) 3d reg. N. G. M.

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HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January, 1890.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

I. The system of Regulations prepared by the Board constituted by Special Orders No. 48 is hereby adopted and promulgated for the due and orderly organization, equipment and discipline of the National Guard of Missouri, and will take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of March, A. D. 1890.

II The said Regulations, the Military Code of the State and the Articles of War of the United States, as adopted by section 6987, Revised Statutes of 1889, will be published together.

By order of

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Official: J. A. WICKHAM,
Adjutant-General.

EXPLANATORY.

Through misunderstanding, the proof sheets of this little volume were not submitted to the compilers, in consequence of which a number of errors, including errors of citation, escaped correction. The following are noted as of most importance:

The word "major" should precede the word "general," in 4th line, page 94 of the Regulations.

The following words should be stricken from 8th line, paragraph 612, of the Regulations: "The eagle, a red scroll with."

In the sixth line of Art. 84. p. 127, for "State of Missouri" read "United States."

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MILITARY CODE OF MISSOURI.

Being Chapter 112 Revised Statutes of 1889.

ARTICLE I.

PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY.

SECTION 1—**6293.** All able-bodied males, inhabitants of this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become such citizens, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this state: Provided, that any person who has conscientious scruples of bearing arms shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay into the county school fund of the county wherein he resides, as an equivalent for each term of one month of such military service, the sum of six dollars.

ARTICLE II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

2—**6924.** In time of peace there may be organized a volunteer militia.

3—**6925.** The volunteer militia shall be styled the national guard of Missouri.

4—**6926.** The national guard of Missouri shall consist of persons liable to perform military duty, and in addition thereto such persons as may be under the age thereof, who have the consent of their parents or guardians, who shall voluntarily enlist therein: Provided, that this law shall not be construed to affect the existence of any national guard of the state of Missouri or military organization heretofore existing, or the commission of or term of service of any officer or member thereof; and provided, further, that in time of peace the national guard shall not number more than two thousand five hundred men, inclusive of state cadets hereinafter provided, and that not more than one thousand two hundred and fifty shall be located in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City.

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5—**6927.** The military department of the university of the state of Missouri, as organized under section 1225, Revised Statutes of the United States, and section 7279, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1879, is created the Missouri state military school.

6—**6928.** The corps of cadets at the Missouri state military school shall consist of one from each senatorial and representative district in this state, and shall be actual residents in the district from which appointed, and shall pass the required examination for admission to the university. Each senator and representative of the general assembly of the state of Missouri shall appoint during the month of August in each year a cadet for such scholastic year.

7—**6929.** Cadets receiving instruction as provided in the preceding sections shall be matriculated in all the academic departments of the university free from tuition fees, and subject only to the incidental fees and laboratory fees therein provided.

8—**6930.** The corps of cadets as provided in the preceding sections shall have the military organization prescribed for the national guard of the state and reckoned a part thereof, and as such entitled to all such provisions as are or may hereafter be made for the national guard of Missouri. The military government and discipline of the cadets shall be prescribed by regulations prepared by the faculty of the university and approved by the governor of the state. The officers of the corps of cadets shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor of the state upon the recommendation of the faculty of the university, and shall have the powers conferred by said regulations.

9—**6931.** Cadets shall be individually responsible for all state property issued directly to them, and shall constitute a guard for the safe keeping and preservation of all university property.

10—**6932.** The national guard of Missouri shall be organized into infantry companies of not less than thirty-four nor more than eighty men; into batteries of artillery of not less than forty-eight nor more than one hundred and one men; into companies of cavalry of not less than thirty nor more than seventy men. Such infantry companies may be organized into battalions of not less than two nor more than six companies, and such battalions into regiments of not less than two nor more than three battalions. Such batteries may be organized into battalions of four batteries, and such battery or battalions may be attached to any battalion or regiment of infantry. Such companies of cavalry may be organized into battalions of not less than two nor more than four companies, and such companies or battalions may be attached to any battalion or regiment of infantry. The entire state forces may be organized into not more than five brigades, and such brigades may be organized into not more than one division.

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11—**6933.** The governor shall be commander-in-chief, and may appoint a staff, to consist of one adjutant-general, one quartermaster-general, one paymaster-general, one commissary-general, one surgeon-general, one judge-advocate-general, one chief of ordnance, each with the rank of brigadier-general; one inspector-general, with rank of colonel of cavalry; four aides-de-camp, each with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry.

12—**6934.** To the division there may be one major-general, who may appoint a staff, to consist of one assistant adjutant-general, one medical director, each with the rank of colonel; one assistant inspector-general, one paymaster, one commissary, one quartermaster, one ordnance officer, one judge-advocate, each with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; three aides-de-camp, each with the rank of major.

13—**6935.** To each brigade there shall be one brigadier-general, who may appoint a staff, to consist of one assistant adjutant-general, one medical director, each with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, one assistant inspector-general, one quartermaster, one commissary, one judge-advocate, each with the rank of major; two aides-de-camp, each with the rank of captain, and a non-commissioned staff, to consist of one brigade quartermaster-sergeant, one brigade hospital steward, one brigade bugler, one brigade color-bearer, two sergeant clerks.

14—**6936.** To each regiment there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and one additional major at the discretion of the commander-in-chief. The colonel may appoint a staff, to consist of one surgeon, to rank as major; one assistant surgeon, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one commissary, one ordnance officer, one chaplain, one judge-advocate, each with the rank of captain, and a non-commissioned staff to consist of one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one hospital steward, one drum major, one chief trumpeter, one color sergeant.

15—**6937.** To each unattached battalion there shall be one major, who may appoint a staff to consist of one adjutant, one assistant surgeon, one quartermaster and one commissary, each with the rank of first lieutenant, and a non-commissioned staff to consist of one sergeant major, one hospital steward, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one chief trumpeter and one color sergeant.

16—**6938.** To each company of infantry there may be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, two musicians.

17—**6939.** To each company of cavalry there may be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one additional second

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lieutenant at the discretion of the commander-in-chief, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two farriers to rank as corporals, one saddler to rank as corporal, two trumpeters.

18—**6940.** To each battery of four guns there may be one captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, one guidon sergeant, two trumpeters, two artificers with rank of corporal, two farriers with rank of corporal, one saddler with rank of corporal, one assistant surgeon to rank as first lieutenant, one hospital steward.

19—**6941.** The national guard of Missouri, when on duty, shall wear the uniform of and shall be equipped, drilled and disciplined in the same manner as the army of the United States, except as herein otherwise provided; the Missouri coat of arms may be substituted for the United States coat of arms on buttons, etc.

20—**6942.** The national guard of Missouri, when called into active service, shall receive the same pay and subsistence received by the United States army, except that all members thereof below the commissioned officer shall receive fifty per cent of such pay in addition thereto; the services of animals accepted and used according to law shall be paid for at the rate of one dollar per day.

21—**6943.** When an invasion of or insurrection in this state is made or threatened, or there is in any city or county a tumult, riot, mob or a body of men acting together by force, with intent to commit a felony, or to offer violence to persons or property, or by force and violence to break and resist the laws of this state, or when such tumult, riot or mob is threatened and there is not time to inform the commander-in-chief and receive his orders, any senior commander of any unattached company or battalion, or any regiment or brigade or division of the national guard of Missouri, upon written request from the mayor or other chief officer of any city or town, or the sheriff of any county, where any such disturbance may exist, shall call out his command, in the same manner as the commander-in-chief might do.

ARTICLE III.

ELECTION, QUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

22—**6944.** The commander-in chief and all officers entitled to a staff may nominate and remove the same at pleasure.

23—**6945.** Major and brigadier-generals shall be appointed by the commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

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24—**6946.** Election for officers shall be ordered by the commander-in-chief, and held at the headquarters of the subdivision in whose behalf ordered; a majority of the members of such subdivision must be present.

25—**6947.** Elections for commissioned officers shall be by ballot; a two-thirds majority of the persons voting shall be required to elect. Company and batterry officers shall be elected by their respective companies and batteries. Battalion and regimental field officers shall be elected by the line officers of their respective battalions and regiments.

26—**6948.** The chairman of every meeting held for the election of any officer or officers shall report to the commander-in-chief.

27—**6949.** The commander-in-chief may fill by appointment any vacancy still existing after two elections have been ordered to fill the same.

28—**6950.** The commander-in-chief shall appoint three or more persons as an examining board, to convene at such time and place as he may direct, and shall order all officers elect and staff appointees, except his own staff, before such board, and shall commission only such as are recommended by such board as worthy men and proficient officers in the branch of the service to which they belong.

29—**6951.** Every officer, before receiving his commission, shall take the following oath:

I, ———, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the state of Missouri, and will support the constitution thereof and the constitution of the United States; that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me according to the best of my abilities and understanding agreeable to the rules, regulations and laws of this state; that I will obey all lawful orders of my superior officers. So help me God.

30—**6952.** Commissioned officers of the national guard of Missouri shall not receive compensation for their services as such in times of peace, but shall, when acting under special orders of the commander-in-chief, have their actual traveling and other expenses paid in the same manner as other employes of the state.

31—**6953.** Any commissioned officer of the national guard of Missouri may be discharged by order of the commander-in-chief, either upon: First, tender of resignation; second, disbandment of organization of which a member; third, address of both houses of the legislature; fourth, sentence of a court-martial.

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ARTICLE IV.

APPOINTMENT AND REDUCTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

32—**6954.** Company and battery commanders shall nominate members of their respective companies and batteries to fill the non-commissioned offices thereof.

33—**6955.** Commanders of unattached companies, batteries and battalions and of regiments shall appoint an examining board of not less than three members to examine all nominees of their respective commands for non-commissioned officers, and shall grant warrants to only such nominees as are recommended by such board as worthy soldiers and proficient in the branch of the service to which they belong.

34—**6956.** Non-commissioned officers shall hold their warrants subject to the order of the appointing officer.

ARTICLE V.

ENLISTMENT AND DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

35—**6957.** Any person eligible to the national guard of Missouri may be enlisted therein for the term of three years, upon being elected a member of any company or battery, and upon taking the following oath:

I,———, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Missouri, and will support the constitution thereof, and the constitution of the United States; that I will faithfully observe and obey all laws and regulations for the government of the Missouri militia, and the lawful orders of all officers elected or appointed over me. So help me God.

36—**6958.** Any enlisted man may be discharged before the expiration of his term of service, by the commander-in-chief, upon either: First, his own application, approved by his company or battery and superior commanders; second, such change of residence as to prevent proper performance of duty; third, disability established by certificate of medical officer; fourth, proof that the interest of the service requires such discharge; fifth, sentence of court-martial.

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ARTICLE VI.

FORMATION AND DISBANDMENT OF COMPANIES.

37—**6959.** Application for the formation of new companies or batteries shall be made to the commander-in-chief, accompanied by a roll of the members proposed, and a copy of the proposed by-laws thereof; such application may be granted or ignored.

38—**6960.** Whenever any company or battery of the national guard of Missouri shall become reduced to a less number than the minimum as herein provided for such company or battery, the same may be disbanded by order of the commander-in-chief, or consolidated with some other company or battery; such company or battery, until disbanded or consolidated, shall enjoy all the rights and perform all the duties herein set forth.

ARTICLE VII.

OFFICERS' DUTIES.

39—**6961.** The adjutant-general, unless otherwise ordered by the commander-in-chief, shall be *ex officio* quartermaster-general, paymaster-general, chief of ordnance and commissary-general.

49—**6962.** The adjutant-general shall receive, as full compensation for his services, two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly out of the state treasury.

41—**6963.** It shall be the duty of the adjutant-general to employ some one, as occasion may require, to clean and repair the arms and accoutrements belonging to the military of the State, at an expense not to exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed.

42—**6964.** The adjutant-general, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute and file in the office of the state auditor, through the commander-in-chief, it first having been approved by him, a bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with two or more good and responsible sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties.

43—**6965.** The duties of the adjutant-general, as such, shall be to issue and transmit all orders of the commander-in-chief, with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State, and furnish commissions, without charge, to all officers commissioned by the commander-in-chief, and keep a record thereof, and of all general and special orders and regulations, and of all such matters as pertain to organiza-

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tion of the state militia, and to furnish to the state militia blanks, muster-rolls, certificates of election, oaths of office, returns, and copies of this chapter, etc., and such other supplies as may be authorized by law.

44—**6966.** As *ex officio* quartermaster-general and chief of ordnance, he shall keep and superintend the keeping of the state arms and equipments and munitions of war, of every kind and description, and to issue the same to such officers of the national guard of Missouri for the use of their respective commands, or to any board of police commissioners of any city for the use of the police or police reserve forces of such city, or to such other person as presents requisition therefor, approved by the commander-in-chief: Provided only, however, that before any arms, equipments or munitions of war of any description shall be delivered to any such officer, they shall enter into bond to the state of Missouri in double the amount of the value of such property, and with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the commander-in-chief, conditioned for the return of the property so received when requested by the proper officers, in good order, wear, use, unavoidable loss and damage excepted.

45—**6967.** The adjutant-general of the state of Missouri, as *ex officio* quartermaster-general, may, with the approval of the governor, upon application of any established college, academy or school in the state having capacity to educate at the same time not less than one hundred male students, and having military tactics as a part of its curriculum of study, issue, under proper regulations to be prescribed by him and approved by the governor, arms and equipments and ordnance stores to said college, academy or school, requiring in each case a bond in double the value of the property so issued for the safe keeping and preservation of the same.

46—**6968.** In cases of emergency the commander-in-chief may order arms and ammunition to be delivered for public defense to the civil authorities, state, county or municipal, before such bond is given, but he shall require such bond as soon as it can be given.

47—**6969.** As *ex officio* commissary-general, he shall provide such subsistence for the national guard of Missouri forces as may be ordered by the commander-in-chief.

48—**6970.** As *ex officio* paymaster-general, he shall keep on file in his office a complete and correct record of unpaid claims of the enrolled Missouri militia, and Missouri militia, for service, and of citizens of the state for supplies furnished during the late war, to disburse any moneys that may be paid by the United States to the state of Missouri

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on account of said war claims, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

49—**6971.** And he shall submit on January 1st of each year, to the commander-in-chief, a detailed statement of the operations and business of his office, including a statement of the effective strength of each company, battery, battalion, regiment and brigade, and the commissioned officers thereof, of the Missouri militia.

50—**6972.** The adjutant-general, acting paymaster of the State of Missouri, is hereby authorized to order and compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths to and take the testimony of the same in all cases where, in his judgment, their evidence is necessary to protect the interest of the state against unjust or fraudulent claims for military service: Provided, that in no case witnesses shall be compelled to appear and give evidence at any place more than five miles distant from their usual places of abode. In the event that any person shall refuse or neglect to obey the order of the adjutant-general, acting paymaster-general of the state, requiring such persons to appear and testify at any place designated, in conformity with this section, it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general, acting paymaster-general of the state, to enter complaint against the party thus refusing or neglecting to obey his order to attend and give evidence before the nearest justice of the peace, judge, recorder or other civil officer having competent jurisdiction; whereupon such justice of the peace, judge, recorder or other civil officer shall immediately issue his writ requiring such refusing or neglecting party to be brought before him to answer for contempt, as in civil cases of a like nature arising under the laws of this state. All fines which may be imposed by any judge, justice of the peace, recorder or other civil officer for contempt in refusing or neglecting to obey the order of the adjutant-general, acting paymaster-general of the state, in cases as aforestated in this section, shall be collected in like manner as fines imposed in civil cases, and paid into the treasury of the state; and he shall perform such other and further duties as may be prescribed by law or the order of the commander-in-chief.

51—**6973.** Commanders shall be held responsible for the proficiency of their respective commands, and shall order such drills, schools of instruction, parades, reviews and inspections as they deem necessary.

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ARTICLE VIII.

ENROLLMENT, ENLISTMENT AND CALLING OUT OF PERSONS OTHER THAN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

52—**6974.** Whenever the national guard of Missouri shall prove inadequate to enable the executive department of the state to execute the laws, suppress insurrection or repel invasion, the commander-in-chief shall, by proclamation, require the enrollment of all persons subject to military duty, or any portion thereof, other than members of the national guard of Missouri, and shall issue all orders needful and necessary in the premises, and provide penalties for any violation thereof.

53—**6975.** The commander-in-chief may order all persons enrolled as provided in the last preceding section, or any portion thereof, to be mustered into the Missouri militia for a term of not more than three months, and shall cause the same organized, equipped, provided for, drilled, disciplined and governed in the same manner as the national guard of Missouri; or, as the chief conservator of the peace within the state, he may direct his orders to any conservator of the peace or any body of conservators of the peace, to aid the civil authorities in executing the laws of the state in such manner as he may direct.

54—**6976.** Any person who, having been enrolled and ordered out or summoned to aid any conservator of the peace, fails to obey such order or summons, shall be taken to be a soldier absent without leave, and for each day of such absence shall forfeit and pay into the county school fund of the county wherein he resides the sum of two dollars.

55—**6977.** Any conservator or conservators of the peace, together with any person or persons summoned to their aid, shall, while acting under the orders of the commander-in-chief, receive the same compensation as the national guard of Missouri, except when such compensation is fixed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

ARMORIES.

56—**6978.** All cities within this state of one hundred thousand inhabitants and over shall enlarge, add to and extend the halls, armories and headquarters used and occupied by the respective police forces thereof, and permit, under such reasonable restrictions as they may impose, the joint occupancy of such halls, armories and head-

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quarters by the national guard of Missouri forces of such cities and the police forces thereof. Such improvements shall be made in the same manner and paid for by the same means as though such police forces had been enlarged to a number equal to the aggregate number of such national guard of Missouri and police forces.

57—**6979.** All cities and counties within this state are hereby authorized to raise money, by taxation or otherwise, for the purpose of providing suitable drill halls, armories and headquarters for such organization of the national guard of Missouri as may be located therein.

ARTICLE X.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

58—**6980.** The national guard of Missouri, when parading or performing any duty, shall have the right of way in any street or highway through which they may pass: Provided, the carriage of the United States mails, the legitimate functions of the police and the progress and operations of fire engines and fire departments shall not be interfered with thereby.

59—**6981.** Blank cartridges shall never be used except on drill.

60—**6982.** No person shall be a member of two companies at the same time.

61—**6983.** Transfers from one company to another shall be made only by consent of the commanders affected thereby.

62—**6984.** The uniform, arms and equipments, including any animal or animals necessary, used hereunder, of every active member of the national guard of Missouri, together with any military property of any company, battery, battalion or regiment, shall be exempt from execution for debt, except for debts arising under this chapter.

63—**6985.** Active members of the national guard of Missouri shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance of drills, parades, inspections and encampments, and in going to and returning from the same, except in cases of treason, felony and breaches of the peace.

64—**6986.** Every person, when acting under orders from the commander-in-chief, for the prevention of invasion of or insurrection in the state, or in the suppression of any tumult, riot or mob, or to prevent the same, shall be on the same footing with other conservators of the peace within the state.

65—**6987.** The laws and articles of war for the government of the army of the Uuited States are hereby adopted and made a part of this act, so far as the same may be applicable, except as herein otherwise provided. Whenever the words "president" and "commander-

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in-chief of the armies of the United States" are used in said laws or articles of war, the same shall be held and taken to read "governor" and "commander-in-chief of the militia forces of this state," respectively, and shall be thus read and applied to the militia of this state.

66—**6988.** The commander-in-chief shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to formulate and promulgate, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper for the due and orderly organization, equipment and discipline of the militia of this state; which rules and regulations, so formulated and promulgated, shall, as nearly as practicable, conform to and shall have the same force and effect as the regulations prescribed for the government of the armies of the United States.

67—**6989.** Whenever any officer of the militia of this state shall be charged with the violation of any law, article of war, rule or regulation herein provided for the government of the militia, the commander-in-chief shall proceed to detail a court-martial for the trial of such officer, and such court-martial shall proceed to such trial, and such trial shall be had and such proceedings taken as in similar cases in the armies of the United States: Provided, that in time of peace no punishment shall be inflicted other than dismissal from the service.

68—**6990.** Every officer commanding a regiment, unattached battalion, company, troop or battery shall be competent to appoint garrison courts-martial, to consist of three members, one of whom shall be a commissioned officer, for the trial of enlisted men of the national guard: Provided, that the finding and sentence of such court shall not have effect until the same shall have been reviewed and approved by the commander-in-chief; and provided, further, that such sentence shall not extend beyond the dismissal from the military service of the state.

69—**6991.** Officers of the military force of this state shall be competent to administer oaths to officers and enlisted men of the "national guard," and the same shall have the full force and effect as if made before a civil magistrate, or other officer competent to administer oaths.

70—**6992.** The by-laws of any company, battery, battalion or regiment, and any amendment thereto not in conflict herewith, after being approved by the commander-in-chief, shall become a part hereof as to the company, battery, battalion or regiment adopting the same, and any penalty therein prescribed may be enforced by law.

71—**6993.** There shall not be organized within this state any body of men, except as herein or by law provided, for the purpose of military instruction or discipline: Provided, that this section shall not

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be construed so as to apply to schools where the teaching of military tactics and drill is a part of the regular course of study of such schools, nor shall any body of men assemble together with arms of any kind or description for any unlawful purpose: Provided, that benevolent or other organizations authorized by law may use swords for the purpose of display when on parade.

72—**6994.** The uniform of the national guard of Missouri shall not be worn by persons other than the members thereof.

73—**6995.** It shall be a misdemeanor to violate either of the two preceding sections.

74—**6996.** The commander-in-chief shall, annually, and as often as he deems it necessary, order an inspection of all ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the state, and whenever he is satisfied, from the report of any inspecting officer, that such property is damaged or unserviceable, he may order the same to be sold at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash; the money realized from any such sale shall be immediately paid into the state treasury for the use and benefit of the state militia.

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REGULATIONS.

NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

ARTICLE I.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

1. Subordinates are required to obey strictly and execute promptly the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them. (U. S. R. 1.)

2. Military authority will be exercised with firmness, kindness and justice. Punishments must conform to law and follow the offense as promptly as circumstances will permit. (U. S. R. 2.)

3. Superiors are forbidden to injure those under them by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or by abusive language. (U. S. R. 3.)

4. Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying praise, or censure, or any mark of approbation toward others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers, of a private or personal nature, are prohibited. (U. S. R. 4.)

ARTICLE II.

PRECEDENCE OF REGIMENTS AND CORPS.

5. On parade or other occasions of ceremony, troops are arranged in the following order: First, infantry; second, field artillery; third, cavalry. Artillery not mounted, and serving as infantry, is posted as infantry. Dismounted cavalry and marines are on the left of the infantry. Engineer troops are on the right of the command to which they are attached. In the same arm, regulars, volunteers and militia are posted in line from right to left in the order named. On all other occasions troops of all classes are posted at the discretion of the general or senior commander.

ARTICLE III.

RANK AND PRECEDENCE OF OFFICERS.

6. Military rank is that character or quality bestowed on military persons which marks their station, and confers eligibility to exercise

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command or authority in the military service within the limits prescribed by law. It is divided into degrees or grades, which mark the relative positions and powers of the different classes of persons possessing it.

7. The following are the grades of military rank:

1. Major-general.
2. Brigadier-general.
3. Colonel.
4. Lieutenant-colonel.
5. Major.
6. Captain.
7. First lieutenant.
8. Second lieutenant.
9. Sergeant-major.
10. Quartermaster, commissary and ordnance sergeants, hospital steward, drum major, chief trumpeter, color sergeant.
11. First sergeant.
12. Sergeant.
13. Corporal.

8. Militia officers, when employed with the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of like grade in those forces.

9. Between officers of the same grade or date of appointment or commission, relative rank is determined by length of service, continuous or otherwise, as a commissioned officer: 1st, of the national guard; 2d, of the United States, either in the regular army or since April 19, 1861, in the volunteer forces.

Periods of service being equal, precedence will be determined between officers of the same regiment or battalion by the order of appointment. Between officers of different regiments or battalions: 1st, by rank in the national guard when appointed; 2d, by former rank in the national guard; 3d, by former rank in the United States army, or marine service; 4th, by lot among those who have not been in the military service of the state or the United States.

10. The relative rank between officers of the navy and army of the United States is as follows, lineal rank only being considered:

Admiral with general, (when office exists.)
Vice-admiral with lieutenant-general, (when office exists.)
Rear-admiral with major-general.
Commodore with brigadier-general.
Captain with colonel.
Commander with lieutenant-colonel.
Lieutenant-commander with major.
Lieutenant with captain.
Lieutenant (junior grade) with first lieutenant.
Ensign with second lieutenant.

ARTICLE IV.

COMMAND.

11. Command is exercised by virtue of office, or by special assignment of officers holding military rank, and who are eligible, by law, to exercise command. Without orders, however, from competent authority, an officer cannot put himself on duty by virtue of his commission alone. (U. S. R. 12.)

12. The functions assigned to any officer in these regulations by title of office devolve upon the officer acting in his place, except when otherwise specified. (U. S. R. 13.)

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13. An officer who succeeds to any command or duty stands, in regard to his duties, in the same situation as his predecessor. The officer relieved shall turn over to his successor all orders in force at the time, and all the public property and funds pertaining to his command or duty, and shall receive therefor duplicate receipts, showing the condition of each article. (U. S. R. 14.)

14. An officer in temporary command shall not, except in urgent cases, alter or annul the standnig orders of the permanent commander, without authority from the next higher commander. (U. S. R. 15.)

15. Officers of engineers, ordnance, or of the adjutant-general's, inspector-general's, judge-advocate-general's, quartermaster's and subsistence departments, though eligible to command according to their rank, shall not assume the command of troops, unless put on duty under orders which specially so direct, by authority of the commander-in-chief. (U. S. R. 16.)

16. When an officer is charged with directing an expedition, or making a reconnoissance, without having command of the escort, the commander of the escort shall consult him touching all arrangements necessary to secure the success of the movement. (U. S. R. 17.)

17. An officer of the pay or medical department cannot exercise command, except in his own department; but, by virtue of his commission, he may command all enlisted men like other commissioned officers. (U. S. R. 18.)

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

18. Officers are divided into two classes, namely:

1. Officers of the staff.
2. Officers of the line.

OFFICERS OF THE STAFF.

19. Staff officers should be possessed of tact and discretion; they should be able to make brief and reliable reports; they, except those of the medical department, may be detailed to perform duties not pertaining to their respective departments; but medical officers may be detailed as members of courts-martial, boards of survey, examination and inspection.

20. Chiefs of staff departments communicate with the commander-in-chief through the adjutant-general's office, and with the officers of their departments, except in matters of instruction concerning such departments, through the same office.

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DEPARTMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS.

21. *Adjutant-general's department.*—The adjutant-general is the chief of staff of the national guard, and the assistant adjutant-general with a division or a brigade is the chief of staff of such division or brigade.

22. The chief of staff promulgates all orders directed by his commander; he has charge of all books and records of his office; he is the commanding officer's organ of communication with his command, and all information for that officer reaches him through his chief of staff.

23. *Quartermaster's department.*—The quartermaster's department is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation of every character, either under contract or in kind, which may be needed in the movement of troops and material of war. It furnishes all animals employed in the service of the national guard, the forage consumed by them, the wagons and all articles necessary for their use, with the exception of the equipment of cavalry and artillery. It furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the troops, the shelter and buildings for them and for the stores which they require.

24. *Pay department.*—The paymaster-general, under the direction of the commander-in-chief, has charge of the supply and disbursement of funds for the payment of the national guard.

25. *Subsistence department.*—The subsistence department, under direction of the commander-in-chief, provides for the distribution and expenditure of the money appropriated for the subsistence of the national guard, and for the purchase, issue and sale of subsistence supplies.

26. *Medical department.*—The administrative duties of the medical department are performed by the surgeon-general, under the direction of the commander-in-chief.

27. Medical officers will make thorough inspection of hospitals in their charge every morning.

28. *Sanitary duties of medical officers.*—An important part of the duty of a medical officer is the supervision, under the direction of his immediate commander, of the hygiene of the post or command to which he is attached, and the recommendation of such measures as he may deem necessary to prevent or diminish disease among troops. For this purpose he shall examine, and note in the medical history of the post, at least once a month, the sanitary condition of all buildings, the drainage, and the amount and quality of the water supply, the clothing and habits of the men, the character and cooking of the rations, and shall immediately after such examination make report thereof, in writing, to

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the commanding officer, with such recommendations as he may deem proper. The commanding officer shall return the report with his views thereon, and if he deem the action recommended impracticable or undesirable, will state fully his objections. The indorsement shall be recorded in the medical history of the post, and a copy of the report and indorsement shall be forwarded by the medical officer, through the regular channels, to the surgeon-general for his information.

29. Officers of the medical department shall unite with officers of the line in encouraging and promoting the best system of cookery, as a measure of the greatest sanitary importance.

OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

30. The duties of the judge-advocate require a correct knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law in general, and a thorough special knowledge of the practice of court-martial.

31. The judge-advocate may be required to correct or prepare the charges and specifications preferred or to be preferred against persons to be tried, but he cannot change their form after they have been approved by the proper authority, without consent of such authority.

32. The judge-advocate, when detailed for duty with a court, is not a member of the court and has no vote. He is specially assigned to the duty in the order organizing the court, and no other person than the one detailed in the order can act as judge-advocate. A judge-advocate may be relieved or replaced by the authority ordering the court, even in the midst of the case, but not when the proceedings have progressed to the findings and sentence.

33. The judge-advocate will correct and arrange the testimony for and direct all prosecutions, and present the evidence before the court in a sufficient and connected manner; he summons all the necessary witnesses for the trial both for the state and for the accused; he procures testimony, etc., and makes all the necessary arrangements that the trial may proceed without delay.

34. The judge-advocate shall furnish the accused a copy of the charges and specifications preferred against him, together with a copy of the order constituting and convening the court, notify him of the time and place where the court will meet for the trial, furnish him a list of the witnesses for the prosecution, and obtain from him a list of the witnesses for the defense. It is his duty to advise the accused when he has no counsel; to protect him against any error or illegal action of the court; but he should endeavor to establish in the prosecution

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every evidence of guilt. His object should be to see that the law is maintained, and that justice is done to the accused.

35. The judge-advocate is the law officer of the court; he will counsel it as to the form of its proceedings and the nature and limits of its authority; he may point out in an address in open court in what manner the evidence applies to the facts in issue; he is obliged to give an opinion on points of law and practice when required by the court, and where the action of the court is opposed to his opinion, he may, if he desire, have it entered on the record. He must on no account intimate his opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; he is the medium of communication between the court and the power appointing it.

36. The judge-advocate has the preparation, care and disposition of all papers connected with the trial; he may employ clerks or stenographers upon an order from the commander-in-chief. The court decides what is to go on the record, but the judge-advocate is responsible that the record is made according to the form prescribed. The judge-advocate shall keep the proceedings and sentence of the court secret until the same shall have been approved or disapproved; and he shall always keep secret the vote or opinion of any particular member thereof unless required to give evidence thereof by a court of justice. He transmits the proceedings when duly signed to the authority which convened the court.

37. *Ordnance department.*—The chief of ordnance, under the direction of the commander-in-chief, procures by purchase or manufacture the necessary supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores for the state, establishes and maintains a depot for their storage and protection, and distributes them to the national guard when needed. He is also charged with the examination and settlement of the property accountability of all officers, or other persons in the military establishment, to whom ordnance and ordnance stores are intrusted. (U. S. R. 1701.)

38. *Department of rifle practice.*—The general inspector of rifle practice shall have charge of the rifle practice of the national guard throughout the state, and shall under the direction of the commander-in-chief prescribe the manner in which it shall be performed.

39. *Inspector-general's department—inspections.*—Inspections will be made under specific orders clearly defining their object, which will be shown to the officers whose troops or affairs are to be examined. Commanding and other officers will see that every facility and assistance is afforded for such examinations. (U. S. R. 942.)

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40. The inspector's sphere of inquiry includes every branch of military affairs. In specific cases it is defined and limited in orders. (U. S. R. 943.)

41. Inspectors will not give orders unless specially authorized to do so, and then only in the name of the officer authorizing it. They will report with strict impartiality all irregularities. They should refrain from informal conversation on the subjects of investigation, and from all expressions of approval or disapproval. (U. S. R. 944.)

42. Inspectors will exercise care, by thorough personal examination, that they do no injustice to organizations or individuals. When investigating accusations prejudicial to the character of an officer, the inspector will make known to him their nature, and give him an opportunity to make his own statement in writing, which the inspector will append to his report. Copies or extracts from an inspector's report, reflecting upon the character or efficiency of an officer, shall be furnished him by the commander to whom the inspector submits it. (U. S. R. 945.)

43. *Methods of inspection.*—The manner in which inspections of troops should be conducted is prescribed in the authorized drill regulations. The inspector will always bear in mind the specialties of each arm. When the command consists of more than one company, the inspection will be preceded by a review. (U. S. R. 956.)

44. Inspectors will investigate and report upon the following subjects:

1. The zeal and ability displayed by commanding officers; whether they possess the requisite professional knowledge for the proper exercise of their commands; whether they preserve harmony therein, and observe the system of instruction and treatment of subordinates enjoined by the regulations.

2. Whether the officers are properly instructed and efficient—special report to be made of any officer of intemperate or immoral habits, or who is unfit for actual service by infirmity or other cause. Special mention will also be made of any officer or soldier who has distinguished himself, or who has shown special efficiency in any department of duty.

3. Whether the number of men in ranks at inspection corresponds with returns, and how absentees are accounted for; whether the band exceeds the authorized number, and if men not musicians are mustered therein.

4. The discipline, military appearance, and behavior of troops; instruction, both theoretical and practical, of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, in all military exercises and duties; the nature and frequency of drills and of recitations in tactics and the drill regu-

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lations of the several arms; the target practice; whether the troops are practiced in marching with the full kit; whether justice is promptly administered, and in accordance with law and regulations; the state of their batteries, or arms, equipments and accoutrements of all kinds; the efficiency, uniformity and fit of their clothing; whether practiced in outpost duty, field service and camping; when the troops were last paid, and if payment be deferred, the cause of delay. (U. S. R. 957.)

45. Inspectors are the only officers authorized to inspect public property with a view of condemnation. The inspector-general alone has the power to condemn property. The final disposition of condemned property can only be ordered by the commander-in-chief.

46. The inspector's report, made on the inventory, will state the exact condition of each article and what disposition it is expedient to make of it; whether it be destroyed, dropped as being of no value, broken up, repacked, repaired or sold.

47. Inspectors will state in their reports of damaged or inferior ordnance, quartermaster, subsistence or medical stores, the place where such stores were obtained, the marks upon them, or upon the original packages, and the names of contractors and inspectors who furnished and passed the articles so reported.

48. Inspectors, when called upon to inspect unserviceable property, will note whether due care has been exercised by officers concerned to protect the interests of the state, and will report the officer responsible for any loss occurring to the state.

49. Inspection reports of medical property will be referred to the surgeon-general before being acted upon by the commander-in-chief.

50. The inspector's report will be forwarded to the adjutant-general for the action of the commander-in-chief, and the property will be disposed of as directed by him.

REGIMENTAL AND BATTALION STAFF OFFICERS.

SURGEONS.

51. The general duties of medical officers are prescribed in the duties of officers of the medical department and under medical stores.

52. At sick call the sick in camp or garrison, conducted to the hospital, will be examined by the surgeon, who shall determine who remain, or go into hospital, who returns to quarters as sick or convalescent, of what duties the convalescents in quarters are capable, what cases are feigned, and furnish any other information to the non-commissioned officers in regard to the sick which he may have to communicate to the company commander.

53. After sick call a morning report of the sick will be made out by the surgeon and sent to the adjutant's office.

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ADJUTANTS.

54. The adjutant is the official organ of the regimental or battalion commander, whose orders he communicates; he sees that they are obeyed, and reports to him all delinquencies and neglects; he has charge of the books, and sees that the regular returns and reports are promptly made; he keeps the roster of the officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians, and makes the required details; he should give no orders on his own authority in the name of his commander, except in cases involving a general principle, in which he knows and understands his commanding officer's wishes.

QUARTERMASTERS.

55. The quartermaster is the agent through whom quarters, transportation, forage, fuel etc. are obtained; he should possess an intimate knowledge of all that concerns the care of animals, wagons, camp equipage, the quality and quantity of supplies and the issuing of the same.

56. He shall receive, distribute and safely keep all camp equipage furnished to his regiment or battalion for encampments, subject to the control and responsibility of the officer to whom the same were issued.

COMMISSARIES.

57. Through the commissary the troops are provided with subsistence; he should, therefore, have a knowledge of the component parts of the ration, the method of drawing and issuing supplies, and ability to purchase to the best advantage.

JUDGE-ADVOCATES.

58. The judge-advocate of a regiment is the law officer thereof. He shall attend all courts-martial connected therewith, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the proper authority.

INSPECTORS OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

59. The inspector of rifle practice aids and assists the commanding officers of companies in all matters relating to rifle practice, both in the field and in the armory, and is charged with the care, safe keeping and good order of the material and appliances used for rifle practice in the armory range. He sees that the necessary targets and markers are in readiness at the time prescribed for the practice of the different classes; that the different companies and classes practice without interference with each other, or with other persons using the

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range; that the scores are properly kept and returned, and that special care is taken to secure safety. He acts as umpire in his regiment in case of disputed hits. He prepares all returns upon the subject of rifle practice required to be made by his regiment or battalion, together with all reports or other information required by his commanding officer, the brigade, division and general inspectors of rifle practice.

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

60. The ordnance officer has charge of the ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the command and not distributed. It is his duty to have in his possession at all times an ample supply of ordnance and ordnance stores. He shall keep in a well-bound book a full and complete descriptive list of all ordnance in the possession of the companies of the command. He shall perform the duties of inspector of rifle practice, unless otherwise ordered.

CHAPLAINS.

61. It shall be the duty of a chaplain to hold public religious services when on duty with his command at least once each Sunday, when practicable, and at such other times as his commanding officer may direct; to hold appropriate religious services at military funerals, and, with the approval of the medical officer in charge, to visit the sick in hospitals or in quarters, and, when requested so to do, to afford religious advice and consolation.

OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

62. An officer invested with command is responsible for the discipline of the troops under his orders, and for the good condition of everything intrusted to his charge. It is his duty to see that the laws and regulations are strictly enforced; that the necessary arms, equipments and ammunition are procured and kept in a proper state; that his command is properly instructed and exercised; that the required drills, parades and encampments are ordered. He will hold himself and his command ready at all times for active service upon the shortest notice. He should be an example of good conduct and a competent teacher.

63. The obligation to a strict and conscientious performance of the duties intrusted to a commanding officer is equally binding on every officer.

64. The commanding officer should be familiar with all that concerns his command, but avoid intermeddling with the affairs of his subordinate commanders further than the general welfare demands.

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His duty is to make his subordinates perform theirs, and direct them in harmony with each other.

65. Unanimity and good understanding among officers are objects peculiarly deserving the attention of the commanding officer; his timely interference to prevent disputes, his advice to the inexperiencd, his protection to the deserving, and his immediate reprehension of any conduct likely to interrupt the harmony of the corps, are the best means of securing these desirable ends, toward the attainment of which he has the right to demand, and ought to receive, the assistance of every officer.

66. On all purely military matters the authority of the commanding officer is supreme; he should habituate himself to decide promptly and issue his orders clearly.

67. Whenever an officer dies, it is the duty of his immediate commander to report the fact at once, with date, place and cause, to the adjutant-general.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS AND MAJORS.

68. Lieutenant-colonels and majors of regiments and battalions are under the immediate orders of the commanding officers thereof, and aid them in the discharge of their duties.

CAPTAINS.

69. The captain is the commanding officer of the company, and in all military matters supreme authority therein. His position is one of the most important in the service; he is responsible for the instruction, good order, efficiency and discipline of his command, and for the prompt and correct rendition of the reports and returns required; and no one should be elected to this office except he be well qualified, or willing to qualify himself for the proper performance of the duties.

70. He must carefully watch over the interests of his company; see that all debts are promptly paid, and by his advice restrain his command from incurring expense beyond its means.

71. He must require his lieutenants and non-commissioned officers to assist him in the performance of all company duties, and he may assign to each certain branches for their special charge.

72. The government of a company includes instruction in drill regulations, discipline and subordination, the preservation of order, and the cultivation of a military spirit and pride among the men.

73. He must give the utmost attention to the cleanliness of his men as to their persons, clothing, arms, accoutrements and equipments, also to their quarters, tents and armories.

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LIEUTENANTS.

74. It is the duty of lieutenants to assist the captain in all his duties and to prepare themselves to assume command when occasion requires. They should have charge, under the direction of the captain, of certain branches of company administration.

ARTICLE VI.

ENLISTED MEN.

75. Enlisted men are of two classes, namely:

1. Non-commissioned officers.
2. Private soldiers.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

76. Non-commissioned officers should be examples of neatness, cleanliness and soldierly conduct. They should be first to take their places at roll call, and should see that the men take theirs promptly and preserve silence.

77. Unless specially ordered otherwise, the quartermaster sergeant, the ordnance sergeant, the commissary sergeant and the hospital steward of a regiment attend only reviews and inspections of their commands. They report the result of their duties of the day to their chiefs between retreat and tattoo.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT MAJORS.

78. The sergeant major is the highest ranking non-commissioned officer of the regiment or battalion; he assists the adjutant in the performance of his clerical duties, and should be conversant with the duties of all non-commissioned officers and privates. Before guard mounting, or at orderly call in the morning, the sergeant major receives the company report books from the first sergeants, gives them the orders for the day, and orders to be copied into the company order book; at orderly call in the afternoon he furnishes the first sergeants with the details required from their respective companies for the morrow and orders issued. In like manner the reports and orders for the musicians are transmitted through him to the drum major.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

79. The quartermaster sergeant is the assistant and under the immediate orders of the quartermaster. He receives the stores and makes the issues authorized by his chief, and is his clerical assistant.

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ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

80. The ordnance sergeant is the clerical and executive assistant of the officer responsible for ordnance stores. His duties consist in receiving and issuing ordnance and ordnance stores and in taking care of the stores on hand.

COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

81. This officer has the immediate control of the commissary storehouse and its contents. He receives the stores and superintends the issues, keeping count of the same. He is the clerical assistant of and under the immediate orders of the regimental commissary.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

82. The hospital steward is under the orders of the senior medical officer of the regiment or battalion. He must be familiar with the physical properties and general effect of medicine, and capable of putting up prescriptions. He has charge of the hospital stores and supplies, and is responsible for the cleanliness of the wards and kitchens, patients and attendants, and all articles in use. Ward-masters, cooks and nurses are under his orders.

BAND LEADER.

83. This officer is the musical instructor of the band.

DRUM MAJORS.

84. The drum major performs duties to the band similar to those of the first sergeant relating to the company. He parades the band and field musicians at drill call, calls the roll and reports the result to the adjutant, under whose orders and instructions he acts. He superintends the police of the quarters of the band and field musicians, and has immediate care of the public property in use by them.

CHIEF TRUMPETERS.

85. The chief trumpeter is required to sound all commands and calls and instruct the company trumpeters.

COLOR SERGEANTS.

86. The color sergeant should be selected with reference to military bearing and physical qualifications. He carries the national color —the junior color bearer the state color. They are under the immediate orders of the adjutant, and shall perform such clerical and other services as he may require.

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FIRST SERGEANTS.

87. The first sergeant has the immediate supervision of the company; receives and transmits orders from his company commander and sees that they are executed. He keeps the rosters and makes all the details. He has the general supervision of all the company property; sees that every non-commissioned officer performs his duties, and superintends the police of the company quarters. He is the medium of communication between the commanding officer of the company and the enlisted men thereof.

88. He makes out and signs the company report and submits it to the commanding officer of his company for his signature, after which it is transmitted to the adjutant, usually before guard mounting. At orderly call he repairs to the regimental post headquarters for orders or instructions, which he reports to the company commander without delay. The sick report must be made before the company report, in order that the latter may be accurate as to the number of men for duty.

GUIDON SERGEANTS.

89. The guidon sergeant of a troop or battery carries its guidon, and should be selected with reference to his military bearing and physical qualifications.

SERGEANTS.

90. Sergeants have general supervision of the men of the company, and special charge of squads of which they are chiefs.

CORPORALS.

91. Corporals take charge of the smaller details for guard, fatigue and police duties. They are frequently called upon to assume the responsibilities of a sergeant, and should therefore be familiar with his duties, also with the school of the soldier. They should know the duties of sentinels, and be able to instruct members of the guards.

PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

92. *Musicians.*—The field musicians of a regiment or battalion are trumpeters, drummers and fifers. They are required to sound the necessary calls, and are subject to details as orderlies and musicians. They may be formed in trumpet or drum and fife corps, in which case orders for duty, drills and details will pass through the drum major.

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PRIVATES.

93. Upon the individual conduct and character of the private depends the reputation of his company. He performs the work and duties of a soldier under the guidance of his officers. Respect for superior authority, implicit obedience to orders, close attention to duty, watchful care of the property in his hands, and cleanliness of his person, are the traits of a good soldier.

ARTICLE VII.

INTERNAL MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

94. Regiments and battalions are numbered and the companies thereof receive permanent designation by letters beginning with "A," according to the rank of captains.

95. Unattached companies, batteries of artillery and gatling guns, and troops of cavalry, not part of a regiment or battalion, receive permanent designations by numbers beginning with 1.

96. The enlisted men of companies will be numbered in a regular series, divided into squads, and each squad put in charge of a non-commissioned officer, other than the first, veterinary or guidon sergeant.

97. As far as practicable, the men living nearest to each other will be put in one squad, and quartered together when on active duty.

98. In armories, the number of each soldier will be labeled on his locker and gun-rack. The arms will be kept in racks with bayonets fixed, and the accoutrements, equipments and uniforms in their proper places, and will not be taken from the armory except by permission of the commanding officer.

RULES RELATING TO DRESS.

99. Full dress will be worn on all occasions of ceremony; but if the weather or circumstances make it necessary for the comfort or health of officers or men, commanding officers may authorize the use of additional clothing. On drill, dress or undress uniform may be worn at the discretion of the officer ordering the drill, but citizens' dress never, except by recruits whom it may be necessary to place under instruction before they have had time to become properly uniformed. On long journeys troops will generally be ordered to travel in undress uniform. In camp or on continuous duty, the use of citizens' dress is forbidden.

100. Uniforms will not be worn off duty, except by permission of commanding officers. The term "off duty" in this connection applies to occasions of social enjoyment, entertainment or in the daily occu-

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pations of civil life, but does not apply to officers or enlisted men traveling, or passing to and from parades, drills, meetings or other duties of a military character.

101. The uniform coat or blouse will invariably be buttoned up and hooked at the collar.

102. Trousers will be worn at proper length and not turned up at the bottom, nor inside the boots except when so prescribed.

103. Overcoats when worn in ranks, under the accoutrements, will be buttoned throughout, the collars turned down and the cape over the equipments. Commanding officers may, however, order the capes turned back and the corners secured by one button behind the shoulders. At undress guard mounting, overcoats may be worn over the accoutrements.

104. Clothing should be frequently aired; it must never be put away wet or dirty; and all possible precautions against moths must be taken.

105. Boots and shoes must be kept well cleaned and blacked. Slippers, or shoes cut so low as to show the stocking, will not be worn on duty.

106. Upon all duties under arms, the full complement of accoutrements appertaining to the arms in use will be worn. All metal trimmings must be kept bright at all times, free from dirt or stains. Waist-belts will be fitted so closely as not to fall below the hips. Hats and caps will be worn evenly upon the head, visors directly in front; visors made to drop will not be turned up.

107. The hair should be short; the beard, when worn, will be kept short and neatly trimmed.

108. The badges of the society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and of armies or army corps, indicating actual service in the field, medals and badges authorized by the commander-in-chief, indicating merit, and long and faithful service in the national guard, state marksman badges, medal or badges won in authorized military target matches, or in authorized matches for excellence in drill, may be worn by those entitled to them, upon the left breast of the coat, the top of the ribbons on a line above the arm-pit. No other medal, badge, ribbon or decoration will be worn. Watch guards, chains and seals will not be exposed on the dress.

RULES RELATING TO ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

109. All arms in the hands of troops, whether browned or bright, will be kept in the condition in which they are issued. Soldiers will

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under no circumstances deface the metallic or wooden parts by attempts to beautify or change the finish of the exterior. Accoutrements will be numbered on the inner side of the belts.

110. Arms will not be taken to pieces by soldiers, without the express permission of the company commander. Great care must be taken to prevent the barrel from becoming bent or dented, or the sights injured, either of which defects will render accurate shooting impossible. Upon no account is the rifle to be used for carrying any weight. Placing arms forcibly in a rack, or stacking them carelessly, will frequently crook the barrel, particularly at the muzzle, which is the thinnest part, and thus irreparably derange the aim.

111. The use of tompions in small arms is prohibited.

112. Revolvers will be kept in cases if possible, otherwise in holsters, each marked with the soldier's number, and hung from a peg bearing the same number.

113. Sabers should be kept free from rust, slightly oiled, and always in their scabbards, suspended from pegs numbered as in the case of revolvers.

114. Arms shall not be left loaded in armories, quarters or tents, or when the men are off duty, except under special orders.

RULES RELATING TO AMMUNITION.

115. All officers in possession of ammunition must see that it is kept in a proper place, from which, in case of fire or other emergency, it can be easily removed, or where, in case of fire cutting off access, its explosion will do the least damage to surrounding property.

116. When on continuous duty, ammunition issued to troops will, to prevent waste or injury, be inspected frequently.

117. The equipments should be in good condition, infantry wearing haversacks and canteens slung from right shoulder to left side outside the waist belt, canteens over the haversacks; blanket-bags slung and packed properly; overcoats rolled on top.

MARKING.

118. Such articles as belong to companies will be marked with the letter of the company and number and name of the regiment. Articles in the possession of enlisted men, arms and clothing excepted, will be marked with the number of the man, letter of the company and the number of the regiment. Haversacks and blanket-bags will be uniformly marked on the outside as follows: Artillery, crossed cannons; cavalry, crossed sabres; infantry, crossed rifles; other corps according to their respective devices, with letter of company above and number

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of the regiment below the intersection. The design will be stenciled in black; the device five inches long, and the letters and numbers in full-faced characters one inch high. The design will be placed above the letters "N. G. M." on the equipments, and the number of the soldier, in characters one inch high, will be placed at the bottom, near the lower edge of the blanket-bag. The canteen will be marked with the letter of the company, number of the regiment and number of man.

119. Articles of equipment in possession of the non-commissioned staff and band shall be marked, the former "N. C.," and the latter "Band;" in both cases the number of the regiment shall be added. For this purpose the men shall receive numerical designation, and the number of each man will be placed upon his equipments. The public property pertaining to the headquarters of the regiment shall be marked "H. Q.," with number and name of regiment.

MESSING.

120. In camp or barracks a company commander must visit the kitchens of his command daily, inspect the utensils and provisions, and supervise the cooking; he must at all times attend to the messing of his company.

121. The commanding officer of a post, regiment or battalion will make frequent inspections of kitchens and messes. Suggestions from medical officers touching the improving of the cooking in the interests of health will be submitted in writing to the commanding officer.

122. The kitchens should always be under the particular charge of non-commissioned officers, and kept free from those having no duty to perform therein.

ARTICLE VIII.

BANDS.

123. Bands of regiments and battalions shall not consist of more than forty men.

ARTICLE IX.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS OF MILITARY BODIES.

124. Such bodies may enact brief and comprehensive by-laws providing for the transaction of all civil business connected therewith.

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ARTICLE X.

APPOINTMENT AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

125. Upon the appointment or election of an officer, except appointment on the staff of the commander-in-chief, a certificate thereof shall be transmitted through the regular channels to the proper examining board.

126. The board will require such officer to appear before it at a time named, and examine him touching his qualifications as hereinafter provided.

127. The board will indorse upon such certificate its report, which shall be forwarded for the consideration of the commander-in-chief.

128. No person dishonorably removed or discharged from or dismissed in the interest of any military service, or convicted of any felony, shall be eligible to office in the national guard.

ARTICLE XI.

APPOINTMENT AND REDUCTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

129. Enlisted men who are in anywise delinquent to their organizations, or under charges, are not eligible to appointment as non-commissioned officers.

130. A non-commissioned officer re-enlisting immediately upon receiving his discharge, and being thereupon reappointed to the same grade, may at the request of his immediate commander retain his warrant, upon which the warranting officer shall indorse the facts.

131. Non-commissioned officers may be returned or reduced to the ranks by the commanding officer of the organization on their own request in writing, approved by their immediate commanders, or for cause on the application of their immediate commanders or by sentence of court-martial.

132. Non-commissioned officers on being reduced to the ranks are returned to the companies from which they were appointed; however, those who are specially enlisted as non-commissioned officers will be discharged.

ARTICLE XII.

ENLISTMENTS.

133. No person shall be eligible to enlistment in the national guard who has been dishonorably removed or dishonorably discharged, or discharged in the interest of any military service, or convicted of a

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felony, unless such removal or discharge or conviction be set aside by the proper authority.

134. Every enlisted man shall sign an enlistment contract, according to the form prescribed by the commander-in-chief, in triplicate, at the time of his admission into any organization of the national guard, one copy of which shall be retained by the commanding officer of such organization, one copy shall be filed in the office of the adjutant of the regiment or battalion of which such organization shall form a part; the remaining copy shall be filed in the office of the adjutant-general: Provided, however, that an application for the formation of a new company shall be accompanied by enlistment contracts executed by the proposed members thereof.

ARTICLE XIII.

MEDALS OF HONOR AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

135. Medals of honor may be awarded by the commander-in-chief to officers or enlisted men who have distinguished themselves in action.

136. Certificates of merit will be awarded for extraordinary acts of gallantry performed by private soldiers in the presence of the enemy.

137. Recommendations for the certificate of merit must originate with an eye-witness, preferably the immediate commanding officer of the soldier. Separate recommendations will be submitted in each case. They will be forwarded through the regular channels, and must be indorsed with approval by each commander, especially the regimental commander.

138. If the soldier is discharged before the certificate is issued, it will be retained in the office of the adjutant-general until called for, when proof of the identity of the applicant will be required. Should he die before receiving his certificate, it will be deposited in the office of the adjutant-general for the benefit of his heirs.

ARTICLE XIV.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE—FURLOUGHS AND PASSES.

139. An officer shall not absent himself from his command or military district for more than one week without obtaining a leave of absence from the proper authorities. Leaves of absence may be granted to the officers of their respective commands for a period not exceeding one month by commanders of regiments, battalions and unattached companies; two months by brigade commanders and four months by the division commander. Applications for leaves for periods of more than four months shall be made to the commander-in-chief.

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140. In time of war, insurrection or invasion, leaves of absence can be granted by the commander-in-chief only.

141. Leaves of absence will not be granted during the period of encampment for instruction, but passes for a temporary absence of officers may be issued at the discretion of the commanding officer.

142. Applications for leaves of absence on the ground of physical disability must be accompanied by a certificate of a medical officer of the national guard, which certificate shall set forth the nature of the disability, and that the applicant will not be fit for duty for a specified period.

143. A leave of absence will not be granted which would leave a company without an officer, a regiment without a field officer, or a camp or post without two officers.

144. Leaves of absence, unless otherwise specified in the order, commence on the day of the receipt of the order, or the date of being relieved from duty.

145. Leaves of absence will not be granted by commanding officers to officers tendering their resignations, if the applicant be indebted to the state or to his com mand.

146. Applications for extension of leaves of absence must pass through the regular channel, and in cases of sickness must be accompanied by medical certificates.

147. When an extension of a leave of absence would make the total time a longer period than the commanding officer is authorized to grant, the application for extension must be forwarded to the officer having power to grant leave for that period.

148. An officer returning to duty from a leave of absence must report in writing on the day his leave expires, through the proper channel, to the officer by whom his leave was granted, and forthwith make himself acquainted with all orders issued during his absence.

149. When on active duty, furloughs to enlisted men will be granted only by the commanding officer of the camp, post or regiment; at other times furloughs may be granted by the commanding officers of the regiments, battalions, troops and unattached companies.

150. In camp or garrison applications of enlisted men of companies for permission to absent themselves for twenty-four hours or less may be made verbally to their respective first sergeants before guard mounting. The first sergeants will prepare the passes, obtain the indorsements of the company commanders thereto, and take them to the adjutant's office. Applications for regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff will be made to the sergeant major, and of musicians to the drum major.

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151. In camps of instruction, commanding officers will regulate the issue of passes as they may deem for the good of the service, but always in such a way that each officer and enlisted man shall perform not less than three days' continuous service during the tour of camp duty; ordinarily not more than one-tenth of an organization should thus be absent at any one time.

152. Officers absent with leave and enlisted men on furlough will not be returned as delinquents during the period of such leave or furlough.

ARTICLE XV.

TRANSFERS.

153. An application for transfer of an enlisted man from one organization to another must be made in writing by the soldier desiring the transfer; must state cause, and be accompanied by a certificate of non-indebtedness to his company, and a certificate of his election in the organization he desires the transfer to, and must be forwarded by his immediate commander to the officer having authority to make the transfer.

154. A transfer shall be announced in orders by the officer making the transfer, and the soldier transferred shall be furnished by his former commander with a statement of his military record.

ARTICLE XVI.

ARREST AND CONFINEMENT.

155. An arrest is the suspension of military functions of a person in the military service.

156. An officer in arrest is disqualified from exercising any military authority, and will not wear a sword, or visit officially his commanding or other superior officers unless sent for. In case of official business, he will make known his object in writing.

157. Only commanding officers have power to order officers in arrest, except for offenses expressly designated in the twenty-fourth article of war.

158. An officer of the day is empowered to place in arrest a superior as well as an inferior officer for any disorder or violation of the orders of the camp of which the officer of the day is, for the time, the chief executive officer, subject only to the orders of the commanding officer whom he represents; in placing an officer in arrest, he may, instead of ordering him to his quarters, require him to report to the commanding officer.

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159. Officers are not to be put in arrest for light offenses; for these the censure of the commanding officer will in most cases answer the purposes of discipline.

150. In camp or on other continuous duty, an officer in arrest will be confined to his tent or quarters, but he may, at the discretion of the commanding officer, have larger limits assigned him on written application to that effect; close confinement is not to be resorted to, unless under circumstances of an aggravated character.

161. In ordinary cases, and where inconvenience to the service would result from it, a medical officer will not be put in arrest until the court-martial for his trial convenes.

162. An officer may arrest or order the arrest of enlisted men; privates and musicians will be turned over to the guard; non-commissioned officers will be confined to their quarters, except in cases of an aggravated character.

163. The arrest of an officer or confinement of a soldier will, as soon as practicable, be reported to his immediate commander.

164. An officer who has been held in arrest twenty days without being served with a copy of the charges against him cannot determine his arrest or resume his command without authority, but may then apply for release to the authority which ordered the arrest.

165. An officer in arrest cannot resign his commission, and no non-commissioned officer or soldier in arrest or confinement shall be honorably discharged.

166. An arrest is not a privilege, and cannot be demanded by an officer or non-commissioned officer. If in view of the exigencies of the service a commander see fit not to place an officer or non-commissioned officer in arrest before bringing him to trial, but continues him on duty after charges have been preferred and served, and up to the time of the trial, this constitutes no objection to the regularity of the proceedings. But such officer or non-commissioned officer shall be considered in arrest during the time of trial.

167. An officer is not exempt from arrest by reason of his being at the time a member of a general court-martial; but the arrest of an officer while on a court-martial should be avoided except in extreme cases.

168. An officer who may have been placed in arrest has no right to demand a trial by a court-martial.

169. In camp or in other continuous duty, first sergeants are empowered to confine private soldiers. At the discretion of commanding officers they may be empowered to arrest or confine non-commissioned officers; but only in aggravated cases. In general, only officers have authority to arrest or confine non-commissioned officers.

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170. When it becomes necessary to use force in making an arrest, officers or non-commissioned officers will direct subordinates, if such be present or within call, to perform that service.

171. Prisoners placed under guard, with written charges signed by an officer, will not be released, except by direction of the commanding officer. All prisoners under guard without written charges will be released by the officer of the day at guard mounting, unless orders to the contrary shall be given by the commanding officer.

172. Private soldiers must be placed in confinement unless the offenses are of such a light nature that immediate punishment ordered by the commanding officer is sufficient. Extra tours of guard duty must not be given as a punishment.

173. All guards shall receive enlisted men turned over to them as prisoners by an officer or by his authority, and they shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the prisoners thus turned over to them.

174. All guards have authority to arrest enlisted men transgressing the rules established by the commanding officer of the camp or post; but such action must at once be reported by the commander of the guard to the officer of the day and to the immediate commander of the soldier arrested.

175. On the march, when in arrest, unless specially ordered otherwise, field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers follow the rear of their respective regiments and battalions; company officers and non-commissioned officers in the rear of their respective companies. Other persons in arrest will be under the conduct of a camp guard or detachment from it.

ARTICLE XVII.

DISCHARGES.

176. An officer or enlisted man who ceases to be such under the law shall receive a certificate of discharge, which shall set forth the length of service and the cause of such discharge.

177. Certificates of discharge shall be of four classes:

1. Honorable discharge.
2. Discharge.
3. Discharge in the interest of the service.
4. Dishonorable discharge.

178. Officers and enlisted men shall not receive honorable discharges if indebted to the state or organizations of which they are respectively members, and unless they have attended sixty per cent of the drills and parades lawfully required of their commands during

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each year of their term of service: Provided, however, that the provision last above shall not apply if they have been properly excused, or have been prevented from attending such drills and parades by unavoidable accident or sickness.

179. Officers and enlisted men absent from their respective commands for four months without leave shall not receive honorable discharges.

ARTICLE XVIII.

DESERTERS.

180. In case of war, insurrection, invasion, tumult or riot, any officer or enlisted man absent without permission from the proper authority from his post or command for a period of twenty-four hours shall be considered a deserter. To secure the immediate arrest and punishment, the officer commanding will immediately after the desertion forward to the adjutant-general a descriptive list of the deserter, giving his place of residence, a full personal description, and any facts which may aid in his discovery or apprehension.

181. If any soldier deserts or absconds from the state, his immediate commanding officer will at once investigate and ascertain whether or not he has lost or abstracted any property belonging to the state. If such property has been lost or abstracted, a board of survey shall be called to fix the money value thereof. The officer responsible for such property shall use due diligence in endeavoring to recover the same or the money value thereof, fixed as aforesaid.

ARTICLE XIX.

HONORS, SALUTES, OFFICIAL VISITS AND CEREMONIES.

182. The following officers will be received with standards and colors drooping, officers and troops saluting and the bands and field music playing as below:

183. The president of the United States, the band playing the "President's March."

184. The governor of this state and the general-in-chief of the United States army, the band playing "The General's March."

185. The lieutenant-general or the major-general commanding, trumpets sounding three flourishes or drums beating three ruffles; a major-general, two flourishes or two ruffles; a brigadier-general, one flourish or one ruffle.

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186. The vice-president, the members of the cabinet, the chief justice, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, and governors of other states, receive the same honors as the general-in-chief.

187. The lieutenant-governor or president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives of this state, American or foreign envoys or ministers receive, the honors due to the lieutenant-general.

188. Officers of the navy are received with the honors due their assimilated rank.

189. Officers of marines, and of the volunteers and militia when in the service of the United States, and of the militia forces of other states, receive the honors due to like grades in the regular service.

190. Officers of a foreign service are received with the honors due to their rank.

191. The national or regimental colors passing a guard, or other armed body, will be saluted, the trumpets sounding, and the drums beating a march. Officers or enlisted men passing the colors will give the prescribed salute, whether with or without arms.

192. No honors are paid by troops when on the march or in trenches; and no salute is rendered when marching in double time, or at the trot or gallop.

193. The commanding officer is saluted by all commissioned officers in command of troops or detachments. If troops are armed, arms will be brought to a "carry" before the salute is tendered.

194. All officers salute each other on meeting, and in making or receiving official reports. When under arms the salute is made with the sword or saber, if drawn; otherwise with the hand. A mounted officer dismounts before addressing a superior not mounted. In all cases the junior salutes first.

195. On official occasions, officers when indoors and under arms do not uncover, but salute with the sword, if drawn; otherwise with the hand. If not under arms they uncover and stand at attention, but do not salute.

196. When an enlisted man without arms passes an officer he salutes him, using the hand farthest from the officer. If mounted, he salutes with the right hand.

197. An enlisted man armed with the saber, when out of ranks, salutes all officers with the saber, if drawn; if not, he salutes with the hand. If on foot, and armed with a rifle or carbine, he salutes as prescribed for a sergeant. A mounted soldier dismounts before addressing an officer not mounted.

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198. A non-commissioned officer, or private, in command of a detachment without arms, salutes all officers with the hand. If the detachment be on foot, and armed with the rifle or carbine, he brings his piece to carry and salutes as prescribed for a sergeant. If armed with a saber, he salutes with the saber.

199. An enlisted man, being seated, rises on the approach of an officer, faces toward him and salutes. If standing, he faces the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place, or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated. Soldiers actually at work do not cease it to salute an officer unless addressed by him.

200. An enlisted man makes the prescribed salute with the weapon he is armed with, or, if unarmed, with the hand, before addressing an officer. He also makes the same salute after receiving a reply.

201. Indoors, a non-commissioned officer or soldier, when unarmed, uncovers and stands at attention upon the approach of an officer, but does not salute. In all other cases he salutes as heretofore prescribed, without uncovering.

202. When an officer enters the room where there are soldiers. the word "attention" is given by some one who perceives him, when all rise and remain standing in the position of a soldier until the officer leaves the room. Soldiers at meals do not rise. Officers in citizens' dress are saluted in the same manner as when in uniform.

203. Soldiers at all times, and in all situations, pay the same compliments to officers of the army, navy and marines and volunteers in the service of the United States, and to officers of the militia of the several states, as to officers of their own particular regiments and corps.

204. Officers will, at all times, acknowledge the courtesies of enlisted men by returning salutes given, saluting as prescribed in the drill regulations. When several officers in company are saluted, all who are entitled to the salute return it.

SALUTES WITH CANNON.

205. Salutes will be fired only between sunrise and sunset, and, as a rule, never on Sunday. The national colors will always be displayed at the time of firing salutes.

206. The national salute is determined by the number of states composing the Union, at the rate of one gun for each state. It is fired at noon, on July 4, at every post provided with artillery.

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207. The president, both on his arrival at and departure from a military post, or when passing its vicinity, receives a salute of twenty-one guns. No otber personal salute is fired in his presence.

208. The general receives a salute of seventeen guns; the lieutenant-general or major-general commanding, of fifteen guns; a major-general, thirteen guns, and a brigadier-general, eleven guns.

209. An officer, assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, is entitled to the salute prescribed for the grade to which he is assigned.

210. As a rule, a personal salute is fired when the personage entitled to it enters a post.

211. A general officer is saluted but once a year at each post, when notice of his intention to visit it has been given. When several persons, each of whom is entitled to a salute, arrive together at a post, the highest in rank or position is alone saluted. If they arrive successively, each is saluted in turn.

212. Officers of the navy are saluted according to their assimilated rank; officers of marines, and of the volunteer forces or militia in the service of the United States, and officers of foreign services, are saluted according to rank.

213. The governor of this state and the vice-president and president of the senate receive a salute of nineteen guns; members of the cabinet, the chief justice, the speaker of the house of representatives, a committee of congress officially visiting a military post, and governors within their respective states or territories, and the president of the senate of this state, receive seventeen guns.

214. The speaker of the house of representatives of this state, American or foreign envoys or ministers receive fifteen guns; ministers resident, accredited to the United States, thirteen guns; charges d'affairs eleven guns; consuls-general, accredited to the United States, nine guns.

215. The sovereign or chief magistrate of a foreign country receives the salute prescribed for the president; members of a royal family receive the salute due to their sovereign.

216. When a civil functionary entitled to a salute arrives at a military post, the commanding officer meets or calls upon him as soon as practicable, and will tender him a review, provided the garrison of the place consists of not less than four companies. When an officer entitled to a salute visits a post within his own command, the troops will be paraded and he will receive the honor of a review, unless he directs otherwise. When a salute is to be given an officer junior to another present at a post, the senior will be notified to that effect by the commanding officer.

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217. Under no circumstances will the flag of a military post be dipped by way of salute or compliment.

OFFICIAL VISITS AND COURTESIES.

218. Officers arriving at the headquarters of a military geographical division, department, or organized military command, or at a military post, will, as soon thereafter as practicable, call upon the commander thereof, and register their names in the office of the assistant adjutant-general or adjutant of the command. If the visiting officer be senior to the commander, the former may send a card, when it will become the duty of the commander to make the first call.

ESCORTS OF HONOR.

219. Escorts of honor may be composed of cavalry, artillery or infantry, or of all arms, according to the circumstances. They are detailed for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank, civil or military. The troops for this purpose will be selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline, and are formed and manœuvered as prescribed in the authorized drill regulations.

FUNERAL HONORS.

220. On the receipt of official intelligence of the death of the president of the United States, or the governor of this state, at any post or camp, the commanding officer will, on the following day, cause a gun to be fired every half-hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. When posts are contiguous, the firing will take place only at the post commanded by the senior officer.

221. On the day of the interment of a secretary of war, or general commanding-in-chief, a gun will be fired every half hour until the funeral procession moves, beginning at sunrise.

222. The orders from headquarters announcing the death of a general officer, or other person entitled to a salute of cannon, will specify the number of guns to be fired at half-hour intervals, commencing at meridian on the day after the receipt of the order. The number of guns fired will be that to which the deceased was entitled, and the post at which they shall be fired will be designated in the order.

223. When the funeral of an officer entitled, when living, to a salute, takes place at or near a military post, minute-guns will be fired while the remains are being borne to the place of interment; but the number of guns will not exceed that to which the officer was entitled, as a salute, when living. After the remains are deposited in the grave,

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a salute, corresponding to the rank of the deceased, will be fired, in addition to three salvos of artillery or three volleys of musketry.

224. During the funeral of a civil functionary entitled, when living, to a salute, the flag is displayed at half-staff, and minute-guns are fired.

225. On the death of an officer at a military post, the flag is displayed at half-staff, and kept so, between the hours of reveille and retreat, until the last salvo or volley is fired over the grave; or, if the remains are not interred at the post, until they are removed therefrom.

226. During the funeral of an enlisted man the flag is displayed at half-staff. It is hoisted to the top after the final volley or gun is fired.

227. All military posts in sight, or within six miles of each other, display their flags at half-staff upon the occasion of either one doing so. The same rule is observed toward vessels of war.

228. When the flag is displayed at half-staff, it is lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is afterward hoisted to the top before it is finally lowered.

229. The funeral escort of the secretary of war or general-in-chief shall consist of a regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; of the lieutenant-general or the major-general commanding, a regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and a battery of artillery; of a major-general, a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and a battery of artillery; of a brigadier-general, a regiment of infantry, a company of cavalry, and a platoon of artillery; of a colonel, a regiment; lieutenant-colonel, six companies; a major, four companies; a captain, one company; a subaltern, half a company.

230. The funeral escort of an officer will be commanded by an officer of the same grade as the deceased; if none such be present, by one of the next inferior grade. The form of escorting a corpse to the grave is prescribed in the drill regulations of the several arms of service.

231. The funeral escort of a non-commissioned staff officer shall consist of sixteen rank and file, commanded by a sergeant; of a sergeant, of fourteen rank and file, commanded by a sergeant; of a corporal, of twelve rank and file, commanded by a corporal; and of a private, of eight rank and file, commanded by a corporal.

232. The funeral escorts of officers of field artillery shall be as follows: Colonel, twelve pieces; lieutenant-colonel and major, eight pieces; captain, four pieces, and a lieutenant, two pieces. The escort of an enlisted man shall consist of one piece. Caissons need not accompany the pieces.

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233. The pall-bearers, six in number, will be selected from the grade of the deceased, or from the grade or grades next above or below it.

234. At the funeral of an officer, such officers of the post, or organization in the field, as can be spared from other duties, will join in the procession in uniform and with side-arms. The funeral of a non-commissioned officer or private will be attended by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment or company, according to the rank of the deceased, with side-arms only. Officers or enlisted men joining the funeral procession follow the mourners in order of rank.

235. The badge of military mourning is a piece of black crape, five inches wide, worn around the left arm above the elbow, and also upon the sword-hilt. It will be worn when in full or in undress uniform.

236. As family mourning, crape may be worn by officers (when in uniform) around the left arm.

237. The drums of a funeral escort will be covered with black crape, or thin black serge, to be furnished by the quartermaster's department.

238. The colors of a regiment will only be draped in obedience to orders from the commander-in-chief. In draping, the edge of each color will be faced on both sides with black crape six inches wide; and two streamers, six inches wide, of the same length as the cords, will be attached to the ferule below the spear-head. U. S. R. 483.

239. Funeral honors will be paid to deceased officers without military command, according to their grades. U. S. R. 484.

ARTICLE XX.

ARMORY SERVICE.

240. Meetings of organizations of the national guard, held in armories and arsenals after sunset, for the purposes of military exercises, will be considered as taking place between reveille and retreat; the meeting rooms of an organization will be considered indoors, and the drill halls, outdoors. The senior officer in command of troops in any such meeting room or drill hall will be held responsible for the preservation of order, also all property therein.

INSTRUCTION.

241. The drill regulations and exercises prescribed for the U. S. army shall be followed; all other systems are forbidden.

242. Practical and theoretical instruction shall be systematically conducted.

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243. Theoretical instruction, imparted by recitations and lectures upon the drill regulations, and such other military works as may be prescribed by the war department of the United States and the commander-in-chief, shall be given at least once per month from October 1 to March 31 of each year.

244. On the last days of June and January of each year, commanding officers of companies will forward to their regimental and battalion commanders reports showing the scope and character of instruction imparted during the previous six months, the number and kind of drills, the number of recitations, and the average attendance thereon. Regimental and battalion commanders will forward abstracts of these reports through the proper channels to the adjutant-general.

ARTICLE XXI.

THE ROSTER, DETAILS FOR SERVICE, AND ROLL CALLS.

245. All details for service shall be by roster; but officers or enlisted men, when detailed, must serve whether a roster be kept or not; having performed the service, they may appeal to superior authority if they deem themselves aggrieved. (U. S. R. 399.)

246. The duties performed by roster are of three classes: The first class comprises—1st, grand guards and outposts; 2d, interior guards, including stable guards. The second class comprises—1st, detachments to protect laborers on military works; 2d, armed working parties on such works. The third class comprises all duties and fatigues, without arms, in or out of the garrison or camp. (U. S. R. 400.)

247. The rosters are distinct for each class. Officers are named on them in the order of rank. The details are taken in succession, according to the roster, beginning at the head. (U. S. R. 401.)

248. Lieutenants form one roster, and first and second lieutenants are entered on it alternately. Captains form one roster and are exempt from ordinary fatigue duties. A captain commanding a battalion temporarily is exempt from detail, and duty falling to him passes. Lieutenant-colonels and majors are on one roster, and may be detailed for duties of the first and second classes, when the importance of the duty requires it. In the field their roster is kept at division and brigade headquarters. In a company, sergeants, corporals and privates form distinct rosters. (U. S. R. 402.)

249. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates take duties of the first class in the order stated, viz.: The first for detail takes the grand guards; the next, the interior guards. The same rule prevails in regard to details of the second class. In those of the third class the

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senior officer takes the largest party. The party first for detail takes the service out of camp. (U. S. R. 403.)

250. When the officer whose tour it is is not present at the hour of marching, the next after him takes it. When a grand guard has passed the chain of sentinels, or an interior guard has reached its post, the officer whose tour it was cannot then take it, but succeeds to the tour of the officer who has taken his. When an officer is prevented by sickness from taking his tour, he becomes first for detail on being restored to duty—the general rule being that the officer longest off duty is the first for detail. These rules apply equally to non-commissioned officers and soldiers. (U. S. R. 405.)

251. Duties of the first and second classes are credited on the roster when the guards or detachments have passed the chain of sentinels, or an interior guard has reached its post; fatigue duties, when the parties have been formed and have entered upon the performance of their duties. (U. S. R. 406.)

252. Every officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier on duty of the first or second class, or who is next for detail for such duty, takes, when relieved, the duty of the third class that has fallen to him during that time. (U. S. R. 406.)

253. Soldiers march completely armed and equipped on all duties of the first and second classes. (U. S. R. 407.)

254. In the cavalry, horses are packed for all mounted service. Dismounted men, and those whose horses are not fit for service, are preferred for all dismounted details. Mounted men are never employed on such service, if the number of dismounted men is sufficient. (U. S. R. 408.)

255. In the field, every enlisted man of the cavalry detailed for dismounted service will, before he marches, take to the first sergeant of his troop his horse equipments and saddle ready packed. In case of alarm, the first sergeant sees that these horses are equipped and led to the rendezvous. (U. S. R. 409.)

256. A light battery serving with other troops will furnish its own park and stable guards, police, etc. Both officers and men will be exempt from other details, and the men will not be detailed for extra duty in the staff departments, nor for duty interfering with battery duties, if it can be avoided. (U. S. R. 410.)

DETACHMENTS.

257. As far as the exigencies of the service will permit, detachments for armed service will be formed by taking battalions, com-

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panies, platoons, or other subdivisions in turn according to the roster for such detail. (U. S. R. 411.)

258. When the detachment is to consist of men from every company of a regiment or battalion, the first on the roster for guard are taken. (U. S. R. 412.)

259. Officers and enlisted men detailed for detached service will, if otherwise employed, be relieved from the duty they are on, if they can reach camp in time to march with the detachment. (U. S. R. 413.)

260. When a detachment is to be formed from the different organizations of a command, the adjutant or assistant adjutant-general forms the contingent of such command, verifies the details, and sends it to the place of assembly, or turns it over to the detachment commander, to be conducted to its post of duty. (U. S. R. 414.)

261. When detachments meet, the command is regulated, while they serve together, as if they formed one command. But the senior officer cannot prevent the commander of any detachment from moving, when he thinks proper, to execute the orders he has received. (U. S. R. 415.)

262. On the return of a detachment, its commander reports to the headquarters from which he received his orders. (U. S. R. 416.)

ROLL-CALLS.

263. In active or continuous service there shall be, daily, at least three roll-calls, viz.: at reveille, retreat and tattoo. They will be made on the company parades by the 1st sergeants, superintended by a commissioned officer of the company. (U. S. R. 417.)

264. In camp and garrison, the commanding officer fixes the hours for reports, issues, and roll-calls, and for the performance of stated duties, and fatigues. In garrison, retreat will be at sunset. The signals will be sounded by the field musicians in accordance with the authorized drill regulations. (U. S. R. 418.)

265. At established roll-calls, except dress parade, the officers superintending them will, after the companies have been dismissed, report the results to the adjutant or other officer designated to receive them. The adjutant, or officer designated, reports the results of the roll-call to the commanding officer. (U. S. R. 419.)

266. After breakfast, which shall immediately follow reveille roll-call, and after stable duty in the cavalry, the tents or quarters, and the space around them, will be policed by the men of the companies, and the guard-house or guard-tent by the guard or prisoners. (U. S. R. 420.)

267. The morning reports of the companies, signed by the captains and first sergeants, will be handed to the adjutant before eight

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o'clock in the morning, and will be consolidated by him within the next hour, for the information of the commanding officer. The consolidated report will be signed by the latter and the adjutant. (U. S. R. 421.)

268. When not in active or continuous service, there shall be one roll-call at each regular drill and each parade. Reports thereof shall be handed to the adjutant within two hours thereafter.

269. Such reports shall be consolidated by the adjutant weekly and posted in the armory of the command.

270. Unattached companies shall likewise publish such reports weekly in their respective armories.

ARTICLE XXII.

PARADES AND DRILLS.

271. The commanding officer determines the number and character of parades and drills when not otherwise provided by law, except that prize drills are forbidden.

272. In camp or other continuous duty there shall be daily, one dress parade, at troop or retreat, as the commanding officer may direct, which will not be dispensed with except on urgent occasions. All men and officers must be present unless specially excused, or on duty incompatible with such attendance. The ceremonies of parade shall be conducted as prescribed in the authorized drill regulations.

273. Organizations of the national guard shall not parade or take part in any political or religious demonstration.

274. All processions and parades on Sunday in any street or public place of any town or village, excepting only funeral processions engaged in the actual burial of the dead, and processions to and from any place of worship in connection with a religious service, are forbidden; and in no such case shall there be any discharge of cannon or fire arms, and military music shall not be played within one block of any place of worship where worship is being celebrated.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

275. Rifle practice is an important part of the school of the soldier, and its principles will be taught to each recruit by the squad drill officers. Outdoor practice will be conducted in accordance with the orders of the commander-in-chief and under the supervision of an inspector of rifle practice.

276. All line officers are required to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the system of instruction adopted for the troops, as well as with all regulations for the carrying out of the practice. Rifle practice in

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armories will be as frequent as other duties will permit, and it will be conducted under the supervision of an inspector of rifle practice, an officer or a non-commissioned officer specially detailed for the purpose.

ARTICLE XXIII.

INSPECTION AND MUSTER.

277. Inspection of troops, when practicable, will be preceded by a review and the form prescribed in drill regulations observed; in armories the review may be omitted or the form modified at the discretion of the inspecting officer.

278. Every officer and enlisted man of the command, except the guard, sick and prisoners, are required to attend inspections and musters.

279. In camp or other continuous duty, captains will inspect their commands every Monday morning; regimental and post commanders on the last secular day of every month; brigade and division commanders between the fifteenth and twentieth of each month. Beside these inspections, frequent visits will be made during the month by the regimental or post commander, company and medical officers, to the men's quarters, the hospital, guard-house, etc.

280. When not in camp or on other continuous duty, commanding officers will keep themselves informed of the actual condition of their respective commands, by making or causing inspections to be made at their discretion.

281. When a company is about to be mustered, the men sick in quarters, if able, fall in on the left of the company.

282. The first sergeant prepares for muster a list of names of all men not in the ranks, stating opposite their names the cause of their absence thus: "sick in hospital," "prisoner," "on guard," "on detached service," etc.; this list is given to the mustering officer. The muster will be conducted as prescribed in the drill regulations—unarmed men in answering to their names taking one step to the front.

283. When the sick in hospitals and quarters, the guards and prisoners are mustered, the mustering officer calls their names from his slips, checking each name as answered.

284. In camp or on other continuous duty, troops will be mustered for pay as may be ordered from general headquarters.

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ARTICLE XXIV.

GUARDS.

285. At every military post, and in every regiment or separate battalion in the field, a post or camp guard shall be detailed daily. It will consist, if practicable, of two sergeants, three corporals, one musician, and such number of privates as the commanding officer may deem necessary. It will be commanded by a lieutenant, if possible, otherwise by the senior non-commissioned officer on duty therewith, under the supervision of the officer of the day. (U. S. R. 491.)

286. Post and camp guards will be relieved every twenty-four hours. (U. S. R. 492.)

287. Countersigns, paroles and watchwords will be used in the performance of guard duty, especially in the presence or vicinity of an enemy. The "countersign" is a word given daily to enable guards and sentinels to distinguish persons at night. It is given to such persons as are entitled to pass and repass during the night, and to the officer, non-commissioned officers and sentinels of the guard. To officers commanding guards a second word, called the "parole," will be given as a check upon the countersign, by which such officers as are entitled to make visits of inspection at night may be distinguished. (U. S. R. 493.)

288. Both the old and the new officers of the day will be present at guard mounting. While the old guard is being relieved, they will inspect the guard-house or tents, and verify the number of prisoners. They will then report to the commanding officer, to whom the officer relieved presents the report of the commander of the guard, with such remarks entered thereon as circumstances require. At the same time the new officer of the day receives his instructions. (U. S. R. 495.)

289. The officer of the day is responsible for the enforcement of all police regulations, and is charged with the execution of the orders of the commanding officer relating to the safety, order and police of the post or camp. Fatigue parties will be furnished him when the number of prisoners is insufficient for the necessary police purposes. (U. S. R. 496.)

290. The officer of the day will inspect the guard and sentinels during the day and night, at such times as he may deem necessary. He will visit them at night at least once after 12 o'clock. (U. S. R. 497.)

291. The commander of a guard will transmit to his successor all instructions and information relating to his post. (U. S. R. 498.)

292. Officers will remain constantly with their guards, except while visiting their sentinels, or necessarily engaged elsewhere in the performance of their duty. (U. S. R. 499.)

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293. Commanders of guards, upon leaving their posts to visit sentinels, or to perform other proper duty, will mention their intention, destination, and the probable time of absence, to the next in command. (U. S. R. 500.)

294. The commander of the guard will inspect his guard at reveille and retreat. He will see that the countersign is duly communicated to the sentinels at the proper time before twilight, or at the hour designated by the commanding officer. The countersign will not be given to the sentinel at the guard-house or guard-tents. (U. S. R. 501.)

295. The commander of the guard will make a report of his tour of service, which he will present to the officer of the day on the completion of his tour. (U. S. R. 502.)

296. Inexperienced officers may be put on guard as supernumeraries, for the purpose of instruction. (U. S. R. 503.)

DUTIES OF GUARDS AND SENTINELS.

297. All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect toward sentinels. (U. S. R. 504.)

298. Neither officers nor soldiers, while on guard, will remove their clothing or accoutrements. (U. S. R. 505.)

299. Sentinels will be relieved every two hours, unless the state of weather, or other causes, shall make longer or shorter intervals necessary. The sentinel at the guard-house, or guard-tent, will be the first relieved. (U. S. R. 506.)

300. Each relief, before being posted, and after being relieved, will be inspected by the commander of the guard. If the sentinels are numerous, the sergeants will also be employed in relieving them. (U. S. R. 507.)

301. Sentinels will not take orders from nor allow themselves to be relieved by any person except an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard, the officer of the day, or the commanding officer. (U. S. R. 508.)

302. Sentinels will habitually walk their posts, keeping themselves on the alert, and observe everything that takes place within sight or hearing. They will report every breach of orders or regulations which they are instructed to enforce. They will carry their arms at a support, or on either shoulder, but will never quit them. In wet weather, if there be no sentry-boxes, they may secure arms. (U. S. R. 509.)

303. Sentinels will not quit their posts, nor engage in conversation not necessary to the discharge of their duties; nor will they permit any one to converse with prisoners under their charge without proper authority. (U. S. R. 510.)

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304. A sentinel will repcat all calls made from posts more distant from the guard-house than his own, and no sentinel will be posted at such a distance therefrom that he cannot be heard by the guard, either directly or through other sentinels. (U. S. R. 511.)

305. In case of disorder, a sentinel will cry, "the guard." If a fire takes place, he will cry, "fire," adding in either case the number of his post. If the danger be great, he will discharge his piece before calling. When a fire breaks out, or an alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards will be formed under arms. (U. S. R. 512.)

306. After retreat (or the hour appointed by the commanding officer), until broad day-light, a sentinel challenges every person who approaches him, taking, at the same time, the position of charge bayonet. He will suffer no person to come nearer than within reach of his bayonet, until the person has given the countersign, or is passed by an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard.

307. A sentinel, in challenging, will call out, "Who comes there?" If answered—"friend, with the countersign," and he be instructed to pass persons with the countersign, he will reply—"advance, friend, with the countersign!" If answered—"friends," he will reply—"halt friends! advance one, with the countersign!" If answered—"relief" or "patrol," he will reply—"halt! advance, corporal, with the countersign!" and satisfy himself that the party is what it represents itself to be. If he have no authority to pass persons with the countersign, if the wrong countersign be given, or if the persons have not the countersign, he will cause them to stand, and call, "corporal of the guard," number (adding the number of his post).

308. The sentinel at the guard-house or guard-tents will challenge all persons who approach the post of the guard at night. After challenging and receiving a reply, he will command, "halt," and will call, "corporal of the guard," repeating the reply of the person challenged. The corporal of the guard will then order the person to advance, receiving the countersign if he has it. If the person challenged be an officer entitled to inspect the guard, the corporal, after receiving the countersign, will say, "the countersign is right," and call, "turn out the guard," announcing the title of the officer challenged. The guard being paraded, the officer of the guard will say, "advance, officer of the day," adding, "with the parole," if he deem it necessary.

PATROLS AND ROUNDS.

309. A patrol is a small detachment of two or more men detailed from a guard to observe and obtain information of the enemy, or to perform some special service connected with the guard or police duty of an armory, a post or camp.

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310. A patrol is usually commanded by a non-commissioned officer. If the service be important, it may be commanded by a commissioned officer.

311. Patrols are detailed from a guard by its commander, who will instruct the commander of the patrol in regard to the duties required of it.

312. If the patrol be required to go beyond the chain of sentinels, the officer or non-commissioned officer in command should be furnished with the countersign, and the outposts and sentinels warned.

313. If challenged by a sentinel, the patrol is halted by its commander, and the non-commissioned officer accompanying it advances alone and gives the countersign.

314. Rounds may be made by any general officer, by any person from whom the commander of the guard properly receives orders, by any officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard.

315. Making the rounds is the visiting of all the sentinels of the guard in order to ascertain their vigilance and knowledge of their duties.

316. An officer or non-commissioned officer making rounds may, if necessary, take an escort. When challenged by a sentinel, the answer, "friend (or friends) with the countersign," should be made. Such escort shall be governed by the rules prescribed for escorts in case of grand rounds, so far as applicable.

317. Making the grand rounds is the visiting by any general officer, the commanding officer or the officer of the day, of the guards and sentinels of a command for the purpose of ascertaining the manner in which the duties of such guards or sentinels are performed, of conveying orders to outposts, or of obtaining information of the enemy.

318. Grand rounds are made where there are two or more guards in the same general command, as where two or more regiments or battalions are united in a brigade, each regiment or battalion having its own proper guard.

319. An officer making the rounds or grand rounds without an escort will advance himself, when challenged by a sentinel, as, "friend with the parole," or "countersign," or will announce his rank.

320. An officer making the grand rounds is usually accompanied by an escort consisting of a non-commissioned officer, usually a sergeant, and two privates. This escort is furnished from a guard by its commander, and in case of danger it may be increased to meet the necessities of the case.

321. In case grand rounds are made, the officer making them will instruct the sergeant of his escort as to his destination. The escort

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forms in line, the sergeant in the center; the officer follows in its rear. The sergeant in marching the escort will be governed by the orders of the officer.

322. If challenged by a sentinel the sergeant will answer, "grand rounds." At the order to halt by the sentinel the sergeant will command: 1, escort; 2, halt; and at the order of the sentinel will advance alone to give the countersign. At the call of the sentinel, "advance rounds," the private on the right of the escort will take a step to the right, the one on the left, a step to the left. Both will then face inward, toward each other, with arms at a carry.

323. The officer passes between them and questions the sentinel as to his orders and duties. After the officer has passed the two privates again face to the front, and each, by a step to the left and right respectively, resumes his former position. The sergeant then takes his place between the two privates. The officer, having sufficiently questioned the sentinel, orders his escort to move on. When it has passed him he takes his place in rear and follows as before.

324. When challenged by a sentinel before a guard, the sergeant will answer, "grand rounds," and at the order of the sentinel, will halt the escort.

325. After the guard has been formed, the challenge is repeated. The sergeant will again answer "grand rounds," and at the call, "advance, sergeant, with the countersign," he will advance alone, give the countersign, and return to the escort, taking post on the right of the right private, until the officer of the rounds has passed. The two soldiers of the escort, when the sergeant advances to give the countersign, face inward as before. As soon as the commander of the guard calls, "advance rounds," the officer of the rounds advances alone to the commander of the guard, giving the parole, if the latter require it.

326. He will then examine the guard, order back his escort, and taking a new one, will proceed in the same manner to other guards.

327. The sergeant of the old escort will march it back to the guard to which it belongs, reporting its return to the commander of his guard If challenged while returning to his guard, the sergeant will answer, "friends with the countersign."

328. The sentinel over the arms at the post of the guard has charge of the prisoners, and will suffer no one to converse with them without permission. They are only permitted to go to the sink one at a time, and under the charge of a sentinel. (U. S. R. 515.)

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COMPLIMENTS FROM GUARDS AND SENTINELS.

329. During the day, the guard of a camp or garrison turns out and presents arms to a general officer, the commander of the post or camp, and the officer of the day. (U. S. R. 516.)

330. Guards will turn out and present arms to officers entitled to the compliment as often as they pass. The personal guards of general officers will turn out to the general whose guards they are, and to his superiors in rank. (U. S. R. 517.)

331. All guards will turn out under arms when armed parties approach their posts; to parties commanded by commissioned officers they will present arms, officers saluting. (U. S. R. 518.)

332. The national or regimental colors passing a guard will be saluted, the trumpets or field music sounding a march. (U. S. R. 519.)

333. When an officer entitled to a salute passes guards in the act of relieving, both will salute at the word of command from the senior officer. If he passes in rear of a guard it does not salute, but stands at a "carry." (U. S. R. 520.)

334. The sentinel at the post of the guard, on the approach of a body of troops, or officer entitled to the compliment, will cry, "turn out the guard," and announce who approaches. (U. S. R. 521.)

335. Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment after sunset, nor will any compliments be paid by them between retreat and reveille. (U. S. R. 522.)

336. Between reveille and retreat, sentinels will salute all officers by presenting arms. (U. S. R. 523.)

337. Mounted sentinels, armed with the saber and with sabers drawn, will salute all officers by presenting saber; if armed with the carbine only, they will, on the approach of an officer, take the position of advance carbine. In challenging, and holding communications, they will take the position of advance carbine, raise pistol or guard, accordingly as they are armed with the carbine, pistol, or saber. (U. S. R. 524.)

338. A sentinel in a sentry-box, upon the approach of an officer, will stand at a carry, and, if armed with the rifle or carbine, will present arms as the officer passes. (U. S. R. 525.)

339. Between retreat and reveille, except when challenging, a sentinel (not in a sentry-box) will, when an officer approaches, face outward, and stand at a carry until the officer has passed. (U. S. R. 526.)

340. All guards and sentinels will pay the same compliments to civil officers of the government, to officers in the military or civil service of foreign powers, to officers of the navy and marine corps, and

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to officers of volunteers and militia when in the service of the United States, and of militia of other states, that are directed to be paid to officers of the national guard of corresponding rank.

PROPERTY USED FOR POLICE.

341. Articles of camp and garrison equipage needed for strictly post or police purposes, such as flags, spades, shovels, axes, hatchets, pickaxes and brooms, will be issued by the post quartermaster on special requisition of the officer of the guard or the officer of the day, approved by the post commander. These articles will be receipted for by the officer making the requisition, and dropped from the quartermaster's returns. Articles other than those herein enumerated will be accounted for like other public property. (U. S. R. 528.)

342. The articles so obtained will be duly entered by the officer who receives them, on the guard report, under the heading, "Articles in charge." They will be carried on the report and daily receipted for by the successive officers of the guard or day. When no longer fit for use they will be submitted for inspection, and if condemned, disposed of as ordered. (U. S. R. 529.)

343. An officer who receipts for property so carried on the guard report is not required to render returns thereof. He is relieved from accountability for it by the receipt of his successor. (U. S. R. 530.)

CAMP GUARDS.

344. The sentinels of the camp guard arrest suspicious persons prowling about the camp at any time. At night they arrest any one who attempts to enter, even the soldiers of other corps. Arrested persons are sent to the commander of the guard, and by him if necessary to the officer of the day. (U. S. R. 531.)

345. The sentinels at the post of the guard have orders not to permit enlisted men to pass without reporting; to warn the command at the approach of any armed body, and to arrest all suspicious or disorderly persons. The sergeant sends persons so arrested to the commander of the guard, and warns him of the approach of any armed body. If any one is to be passed out of camp at night, he is sent to the commander of the guard, who has him passed over the chain. (U. S. R. 532.)

346. When necessary, small posts may be established exterior to the chain of sentinels. These posts are under the orders of the commander of the camp guard, and are visited by his patrols. (U. S. R. 533.)

347. When the command marches, the men of the camp guard return to their companies. In the cavalry, at the sound "boots and saddles," the officer of the guard sends the men to saddle and pack; when the regiment assembles all the men join it. (U. S. R. 534.)

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348. When the new camp guard marches with the camping party, it forms on reaching the camp in front of the center of the ground marked for the regiment. The officer of the guard furnishes the sentinels required by the commander of the camping party. (U. S. R. 535.)

STABLE GUARDS.

349. Stable guards will be posted in each cavalry stable under the supervision and control of their respective troop commanders, and will consist of not less than one non-commissioned officer and three privates. At all posts not occupied exclusively by cavalry, a proper credit will be allowed each cavalry troop upon the guard roster of the post for the number of men furnished for its stable guard. The sentinels will be posted within the stable or at the picket lines when the horses are kept outside. The stable guard may be used as a herd guard during the day when grazing is practicable. (U. S. R. 536.)

350. A light battery serving with other troops will furnish its own stable and park guard, which will be under the exclusive control of the battery commander. (U. S. R. 537.)

ARTICLE XXV.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

351. Official letters will, in general, refer to one subject only. Those transmitting rolls, returns, or other papers, shall refer only to the matter transmitted. Communications of not more than a single page in length will be transmitted on a half sheet of letter paper. When more than three pages of the sheet are required for the body of the communication, an additional half sheet or more, if necessary, will be neatly pasted to it, so that the last or outer page may be left entirely blank. (U. S. R. 836.)

352. The postoffice address of an officer's station will be given in his official letters. "In the field," "headquarters——," "camp——," and similar indefinite expressions of locality, which do not indicate the place at or near which an officer is stationed, will not be used. (U. S. R. 837.)

353. Official communications will be signed or authenticated with the pen and not by stamps or *fac similes*. Signatures will be plainly and legibly written, with the rank and regiment or corps of the writer annexed; if "by order," stating by whose order. (U. S. R. 838.)

354. An officer shall not be addressed in orders or official communications by any other title than that of his actual rank. (U. S. R. 539.)

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355. Letter paper will be folded in three, and foolscap in four, equal folds, parallel with the writing. The inner or left-hand edge of the sheet is the top when folded. The left-hand fold of the outer page is the first fold. The first fold will be used, exclusively, for a brief analysis of the contents of the communication, office marks, and noting of inclosures. (U. S. R. 840.)

356. The officer who first receives a letter, which existing regulations require him to have entered in his letters received book, will cause the letter to be properly briefed. (U. S. R. 841.)

357. Indorsements commence at the top of the second fold and are serially numbered, following each other in order of date on the successive folds, leaving room after each for office marks. Additional space for indorsements will be provided by pasting slips of paper on the under side of the last fold (right-hand edge of the original paper), each slip to correspond in length and width, when attached, with the length and width of the original fold, and to turn back upon the last fold like the leaves of a book. By this arrangement the first fold, on which the office marks and brief are made, is always outside. Printed labels, by way of indorsement, will not be pasted on official paper. In no case will a loose wrapper be placed around an official paper, except as a mere covering on which nothing is written. (U. S. R. 842.)

358. All inclosures will be numbered, and will be given the proper office marks. Inclosures of the original communication are noted on the first fold, just below the brief. If others are added, when an indorsement is made, their number will be noted at the foot of the indorsement to which they pertain, and also on the first fold of the original communication. To the latter notation will be added the number of the indorsement to which they belong, thus: "One inclosure—fifth indorsement." Inclosures to indorsements are numbered in the same series as those to the original paper, and the number of the indorsement to which they belong is added below. If few in number, and not bulky, inclosures may be kept inside the original paper. Otherwise, they will be folded together in a wrapper marked "inclosures" as an accompanying package. Officers through whose hands official papers pass will make the inclosures and slips secure when they are not so. (U. S. R. 843.)

359. Communications, whether from an inferior to a superior, or *vice versa*, shall, as a general rule, pass through the intermediate commanders. In cases of pressing necessity, when delays attending this method may be hazardous, communication may be made direct, the necessity therefor being stated. This general rule will also govern in verbal applications. All communications from superiors to inferiors

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will be answered through the same channel as received. This paragraph, however, will not be interpreted as including matters in relation to which intermediate commanders can have no knowledge, and over which they are not expected to exercise control. (U. S. R. 845.)

360. Officers who forward communications will indorse thereon their approval or disapproval, with such remarks as they deem necessary. Communications forwarded by indorsement require no letters of transmittal. (U. S. R. 848.)

361. Official communications from a commander to those under his command may be made by his staff officers; in all other cases by the commander himself. (U. S. R. 849.)

ARTICLE XXVI.

ORDERS.

362. The orders of commanders of armies, brigades, divisions, geographical divisions, departments and districts are denominated "orders" of such army, division, etc., and are either general or special. General and special orders are numbered in separate series, each beginning with the calendar year. Orders issued by commanders of posts, regiments, battalions, companies or detachments are simply denominated "orders," and are numbered in a single series, beginning with the year.

363. General orders announce time and place of issues and payments; hours for roll-calls and duties; police regulations and prohibitions required by circumstances and localities; returns to be made, and their forms; laws and regulations for the army; promotions and appointments; eulogies or censures to corps or individuals; and generally, whatever it may be important to publish to the whole command.

364. Special orders are such as do not concern all the troops. They may relate to the march of a particular corps; the establishment of a temporary post; the detachment of individuals; the granting of individual requests, and in general, to such matters as need not be made known to the whole command.

365. Court-martial orders and circulars will be numbered in a separate series.

366. General orders and all important special orders must be read and approved by the officer whose orders they are before being issued by staff officers.

367. An order will state at its head the source from which it emanates; its number, date and place of issue; and at its foot the name of the commander by whose authority it is issued.

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368. An order may be put in the form of a letter addressed to the individual concerned, through the proper channel. Such orders should be in strict military form.

369. Orders for any body of troops will be addressed to its commander. They will be opened and executed by the commander present and will be published and distributed by him when necessary.

370. Orders to an officer involving travel on duty, as for the inspection or payment of troops, etc., will designate the troops and posts he shall visit, the order in which he shall visit them, and his route of travel.

371. Orders and instructions will be transmitted through intermediate commanders in order of rank, except when they are of such a character that intermediate commanders have not discretionary power to modify or suspend them. In such exceptional cases the orders or instructions will be sent direct to the officer by whom they are to be executed, copies being furnished to the intermediate commanders.

372. Printed orders are generally distributed direct to posts by the headquarters from which they are issued. Files of such orders will be kept by each regiment and company, and at each military post, and will be turned over by a commander, when relieved, to his successor. If general orders in regular succession are not received within a reasonable time, commanding officers will report missing numbers to the proper headquarters.

373. The orderly hours being fixed at each headquarters, the staff officers and chiefs of the special services either attend in person or send their assistants to obtain the orders of the day. The first sergeants of companies repair for that purpose to the adjutant's office. The adjutant will attest the copy of each order in the company order book after it is made by the first sergeant.

ARTICLE XXVII.

TRANSPORTATION.

374. The quartermaster's department furnishes all transportation for troops and baggage.

375. Transportation is furnished to officers traveling on duty with troops, escorts or stores; the actual cost of transportation will be paid to officers and enlisted men traveling under orders when transportation in kind is not furnished.

376. All transportation should be provided by the shortest and cheapest practicable route.

377. All unused orders for transportation, tickets or parts thereof will be returned to the officer from whom they were obtained.

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378. Money disbursed by officers for the transportation of public property under proper authority will be refunded by the quartermaster-general on receipt by him of proper railroad or express vouchers; property will not be shipped by express without special orders or in case of emergency.

379. Each package of property, except personal baggage, will be plainly marked with the name and address of the person to whom it is to be forwarded, and the name of the person from whom it is sent; when there are more packages than one, they should be numbered from one upward.

380. In all cases of transportation, whether of troops or stores, an exact return of the amount and kind of transportation required will be made to the quartermaster-general, accompanied by a copy of the orders for the movement, a statement of the number of troops and a memorandum of the stores.

381. When troops are to move by rail, the officer superintending the embarkation should ascertain the number of men, horses, guns and material that the several descriptions of cars are capable of taking; and in arranging for the movement of any large body of troops of the various arms of the service, it is advisable that the infantry should enter the cars at the ordinary passenger stations; the cavalry and artillery, when mounted, at the places intended for cattle, and the stores at the freight depots; when this plan is impracticable, arrangements should be made for putting the troops into the cars at points on the line at least five hundred yards apart, rough platforms being erected for the horses and guns.

382. Only the troops for whom the cars are intended should be allowed to enter the station, and the presence of spectators or friends should be forbidden.

383. When a station at which troops would naturally embark is occupied or threatened by a crowd or mob, the commanding officer will cause a space to be cleared and guarded at some point above or below the station, sufficient to receive his command and their train; he will then have the cars run inside his line of guards and proceed to embark his men, the various military units being kept together, so far as practicable.

384. Before starting, sentinels will be posted at each end of each car to keep the men from passing from one car to another, or from standing upon the platforms, also to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the cars.

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385. During all journeys each car will be under the special supervision of an officer, and all company officers will be with their companies during halts.

386. The guard duties at the halting places should be strictly carried out; no intoxicating liquor should be allowed in or near the trains.

387. When the train reaches its destination the officers will get out first; the halt being sounded, the men will get out and fall in opposite their cars.

388. On disembarking, the troops will then be marched clear of the station and halted on the nearest available open space on the route to be taken, to await the arrival of the baggage, a fatigue party being left to assist the unloading thereof.

389. If the place ordered for disembarkation be obstructed or threatened by a crowd or mob, the officer in charge of the train will, if possible, select a clear spot not too far removed, and after establishing a guard, will disembark his men at that point.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

MILITARY POSTS.

390. All posts considered permanent will be styled "forts." All points temporarily occupied by troops, "camps." Both forts and camps will be established under the authority of the commander-in-chief.

391. The site of the camp will be selected by the officer ordering the encampment, if not held at the state camping grounds, who will examine it with a view to its fitness as to size, location, healthfulness and convenience of access and water.

392. The forms in which camps will be laid out will conform to those prescribed in tactics, with such modifications as the nature of the ground may require, or as may be approved or ordered by the commander-in-chief, or by the division or brigade commander.

393. A suitable camping party will be detailed to prepare the camp. This party will be put on duty preceding the encampment, and at such time as the officer ordering the encampment shall direct, and will be under the orders of the chief quartermaster.

394. The camping party, which for a regiment consists of the quartermaster, the quartermaster-sergeant and a corporal and three men per company, and which should be sent to the camping ground at least twenty-four hours in advance of the troops, will be charged with the laying out of the camp and guarding it until taken possession of by the troops. If the camping party does not precede the troops, the officer of the day attends to these duties as soon as the troops reach camp.

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395. Each regiment will be drawn up in line of battle; the field officers, adjutant, captains and first sergeants will be ordered to the front, the latter taking post in rear of their respective captains, and to them will be communicated the work to be done and the details to be made.

396. The adjutant makes the details; officers and sergeants are ordered back to their posts and the first sergeants warn the men of their detail.

397. If the camp have been previously pitched, the companies are then dismissed to their respective quarters; if the camp have not been pitched, arms in the infantry are stacked on the color line, the colors resting on the stacks of the color guard. Sentinels are posted over the stacks and the regiment proceeds to pitch camp. The adjutant meantime assembles the guard or guards, and the officer of the day sends them to their posts. When the camp is pitched the stacks are broken, the colors being carried to the colonel's quarters.

398. In the cavalry, each troop moves a little in rear of the point at which its horses are to be secured, and forms in one rank; the men then dismount; a detail is made to hold the horses; the rest stack their arms and fix the picket rope; after the horses are attended to, the tents are pitched, and each horseman places his carbine at the side from the weather, and hangs his saber and bridle upon it. The standard is then carried to the tent of the colonel.

399. Immediately after reveille and police duty the tents should be placed in order, mattresses neatly rolled up and blankets in folds placed on top of them, and kept so until after the morning inspection of quarters. When the weather permits, the mattresses and blankets should be placed in the sun.

400. The preparation and care of the sinks in camp is a very important duty. Unless other arrangements are made, the officer in charge of the camping party, when one is sent in advance of the regiment, must be instructed to select the best places, according to his judgment. He must cause the sinks to be dug and properly screened. The earth thrown from the excavation will never be taken away, but will be thrown back, a little at a time, each evening and morning. Sinks should be from three to four feet wide at the top of the trench, and at least five feet deep, the length to be regulated according to circumstances. Several small trenches are better than a very long continuous one.

401. Care must be taken in disposing of the accumulation of refuse and offal in camps; unless arrangements be made to have all such matter removed from the camp ground daily, all that is combustible must be burned in a safe place, and all that is incombustible must be

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buried outside the limits of the camp, at least two feet under the ground, by a fatigue party, each morning, and oftener, if necessary. Water-tight casks should be provided at the kitchens for the reception of offal and refuse; the casting of such matter into holes or ditches, unless immediately covered by earth, is prohibited.

402. The flag-staff, when one is to be erected, will be placed on the parade opposite the center of the camp, ten yards from the front rank of the tents.

403. The marking or defacing of tents in any manner whatsoever is strictly forbidden. Officers to whom tents are delivered will be held accountable for the observance of this rule, to which they will especially call the attention of chiefs of squads. Such officers, in case of willful defacement of tents, may be required to pay the full value thereof, or to replace the same.

404. No signs or symbols will be allowed in camp, except those authorized by the commander-in-chief.

405. To prevent tearing or straining the canvas, tent-poles may be slackened at tattoo, if not earlier, and during wet weather; to be tightened again at reveille, or when the canvas is dry.

ARTICLE XXIX.

BOOKS TO BE KEPT.

406. *At division and brigade headquarters.*—One general order book, one special order book, one journal and indorsement book, one letter book, one register of officers.

407. *At regimental and battalion headquarters.*—One order book, one journal and indorsement book, one letter book, one register and descriptive book, one report book, one fund account book.

408. *With a troop, battery or company.*—One order book, one journal and indorsement book, one letter book, one descriptive book, one report book, one roll book.

409. In lieu of a property account book of a stated form, commanding officers may keep such an account of their issues as to them may seem best.

410. *At each post or camp.*—One guard report book; and for medical service thereat, one hospital and prescription book.

411. When on camp or other continuous duty, all organizations require a roster, from which to make the details ordered to be furnished, and troops, batteries and companies require also a sick report book.

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412. Division, brigade, regimental, battalion and company commanders are required to see that the books above mentioned are provided for their respective commands, and that the same are thoroughly and correctly kept, and in condition for inspection by proper authority at any time.

By officers of quartermasters, commissary and ordnance departments—

413. *Quartermaster's department.*—One letter book, one property account book, one cash book.

414. *Commissary department.*—One letter book, one property account book.

415. *Ordnance department.*—One letter book, one property account book, one record of rifle or target practice.

ARTICLE XXX.

RETURNS AND REPORTS TO BE RENDERED.

By chiefs of staff departments—

To general headquarters:

416. Annual report of their respective departments on or before the 15th day of December each year.

By commanding officer of the division—

To general headquarters:

417. Annual reports on or before the 15th day of December of each year.

418. Quarterly, with sub-returns, on or before the 20th day of April, July, October and January each year.

419. Reports of attendance daily, when in camp or on other continuous duty; within twenty days after each division drill or parade when not on such duty. Copy of general orders on day of issue.

To the quartermaster-general:

420. Annual return of state property with vouchers on the 15th day of December each year, provided they hold state property.

By commanding officers of brigades—

To next superior headquarters:

421. Annual report of their respective commands on or before the 30th day of November of each year.

422. Quarterly reports of their respective brigades, with sub-returns, on or before the 1st day of April, July, October and January of each year.

423. Report of attendance daily, when in camp or on other continuous duty; within fifteen days after each brigade drill or parade

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when not on such duty. Copy of general orders on day of issue; the same also direct to general headquarters.

To the quartermaster-general:

424. Annual return of state property, with vouchers, on the 30th day of November each year; provided they hold state property.

By commanding officers of regiments and battalions—

To next superior headquarters:

425. Quarterly return of their respective commands, with sub-returns, on or before the 15th day of March, June, September and December of each year.

426. Report of attendance daily, when in camp or on other continuous duty, and within ten days after each regimental or battalion drill or parade, when not on such duty. Copies of orders in which regimental or battalion drills and parades are ordered, on date of issue.

To the inspector-general direct:

427. Annual muster-roll of field and staff twenty days before the annual inspection and muster.

428. Report of attendance within ten days after annual inspection.

To the quartermaster-general:

429. Annual return of state property, with vouchers, on the 15th day of November of each year.

By commanding officers of companies of regiments and battalions—

To next superior headquarters:

430. Annual return of state property, with vouchers, on the 5th day of November of each year.

431. Report of attendance daily, when in camp or on other continuous duty, and promptly on the same day of each stated drill or parade when not on such duty.

432. Requisition for the uniform at the end of each month, accompanied by enlistment papers.

To the inspector-general direct:

433. Annual muster-roll of company twenty days before the annual inspection and muster.

By commanding officers of unattached troops, batteries or companies—

To the adjutant-general direct, and to inspector-general direct

434. Same reports as by commanding officers of companies of regiments and battalions.

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By assistant adjutant-generals of divisions and brigades, by the adjutant of regiments and battalions—

To the commanding officer of their respective divisions:

435. Semi-annual return of officers absent without leave from any encampment or stated drill or parade, or meeting for instruction, during the six months preceding the 15th days of June and December in each year.

By the senior medical officer of an organization—

To his commanding officer:

436. Report of sick daily, when in camp or on other continuous service.

To the surgeon-general:

437. Report of tour of service, within ten days after a tour of service in camp or on other continuous duty.

438. These returns and reports, and all others that may be called for, are obligatory on the part of the officer whose duty it is to make them, and must be rendered promptly.

439. Of all reports and returns a copy must be retained, either in the report book, the letter book, or on the blank furnished for such report or return.

ARTICLE XXXI.

BOARDS OF SURVEY.

440. Boards of survey are convened by order of the commander-in-chief, to investigate the loss or destruction of property for which an officer may be responsible. In recording the proceedings of a board of survey, the form prescribed for courts-martial is followed as nearly as may be practicable. The senior officer of the board is the presiding officer; the junior, the recorder.

441. It is required that boards of survey shall fully investigate the subject of losses submitted to them; that they shall call for all evidence attainable, without limiting their inquiry to that submitted by the party or parties in interest; that they shall scrutinize rigidly the evidence, especially in the matter of property alleged to have been stolen or embezzled; and that they shall recommend no officer or soldier to be relieved from responsibility for property until the proof shall be clear and conclusive that he has given it his watchful attention and fully performed his duty in regard to it.

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ARTICLE XXXII.

BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

442. Examining boards will examine candidates as to character for honesty and sobriety; fitness for the service; knowledge of military affairs proportionate to the office to be held. If any suspicion of dishonesty, intemperance or other immorality appear in regard to any candidate before the board, it should be stated to him, and he should be required to satisfy the board that such suspicion is unfounded.

443. *Fitness for the service.*—Every candidate must show that he is physically qualified for military service, and has not been dishonorably discharged, or removed from or discharged in the interest of any military service, or convicted of any felony.

444. The board, being satisfied on these preliminary matters, shall examine such candidate:

1—For the position of a commissioned officer, as to his knowledge of English grammar and his ability to read and write the English language with facility and correctness; geography, particularly of this state; arithmetic, and his ability to apply it to practical questions; history, especially applicable to this country; military code and national guard regulations of this state, especially as relating to military organization and grades of officers; tactics of his arm of service, and other authorized text-books.

2—For the position of non-commissioned officer, in reading and writing the English language; duties of the sentinel; military obligation and etiquette so far as it should be observed by enlisted men; the school of the soldier and of the troop, battery or company, and skirmish drill in his arm of service. Staff officers should have sufficient knowledge of tactics to enable them to perform their duties properly and effectively.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

445. Court-martial for the trial of a commissioned officer shall be convened and the members thereof designated by the governor. Such courts for the trial of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men shall be convened and designated by the colonel or senior officer commanding the regiment to which the accused belongs.

446. The members of a court-martial will be named in the order appointing it, and in accordance with rank. They will sit according to rank, as announced in the order. A decision of the appointing au-

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thority as to the number that can be assembled without manifest injury to the service is conclusive. (U. S. R. 1002.)

447. The place of holding a court is designated by the authority appointing it. Military courts will be assembled at posts or stations where trial or examination will be attended with the least expense. (U. S. R. 1003.)

448. A president of the court will not be announced. The officer highest in rank present will act as president. (U. S. R. 1004.)

449. The president of a court-martial, besides his duties and privileges as a member, is the organ of the court to maintain order and conduct its business. He speaks and acts for the court in every instance where a rule of action has been prescribed by law, regulations or its own resolutions. In all deliberations the law secures the equality of members. (U. S. R. 1004.)

JURISDICTION.

450. Every officer and enlisted man is subject to trial by a military court, whenever he renders himself liable thereto by non-compliance with the law, the regulations or orders.

451. In order that an offender may be arraigned before a court-martial, his offense is written out in the form of a charge, and described in one or more specifications, and signed by the person making the charge. Any officer may prefer charges, with a list of witnesses in the case written underneath. The specifications of a charge follow after it; if there be more than one charge they will all be prepared as one paper, not each charge and its specifications forming a document by themselves. This paper is forwarded through the intermediate channels to the authority that has the power to order a court-martial, and the offender is tried or not, as such authority may decide. It is important that the charges and specifications should be correctly drawn.

452. Enlisted men cannot prefer charges; they may make complaints, or furnish facts, which shall be the ground for charges, but the charges themselves must be made and signed by an officer.

453. The charge is a clear, concise statement of the offense of which the offender has been guilty. When possible, the wording of the charge should be the same the law employs. If more than one distinct offense have been committed, or more than one law have been violated, there should be a corresponding number of charges, numbered consecutively.

454. The specification is the narrative of the offense; it should specify the name of the offender in full, and his grade, company and regiment, or other military position held by him, and should state in

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plain, unequivocal language the facts, circumstances constituting the offense, and be specific as to the place where and the time when it was committed—so much so at least as to say at or near such place, on or about such a day. If the offense specified in the charge have been committed more than once, or in more than one way, there should be as many distinct specifications. The specifications, where there are more than one to a charge, are numbered consecutively under each charge.

455. Charges, after having been preferred, may be altered by the convening authority by additions or erasures, or he may cause to be drawn up entirely new charges upon the facts stated.

456. The form of a charge and specifications may be as follows:

Charge and specifications preferred against First Lieutenant, T——H——, Co——, ——Regiment N. G. M.—Charge: Drunkenness on duty. Specification: In this, that First Lieutenant T——H—— Co.——, ——Regiment N. G. M., being on duty as officer of the guard, was so drunk between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock p. m. as to be unable to properly perform his duties.

This at camp—— —— on or about the—— day of —— —— 1889.

Captain Co——,——Reg't N. G. M.

Witnesses:

457. The authority convening a court-martial shall designate a person to serve a copy of the charges and specifications preferred upon the accused, accompanied by a statement containing the names of the officers composing the court to try the same, and also setting forth the time and place of the convening of said court for such purpose. This service should be made upon the accused in person, except the person appointed to make the service shall make return that the accused cannot be found, then the court shall adjourn for not less than ten days to a day to be fixed by the court, and the accused shall be notified to appear at that time by posting a copy of the charges and specifications, and of the statement aforesaid and order of the court, at the headquarters of the command of which the accused is a member. The fact of service may be proved by the affidavit of the person designated to make the same.

458. An officer who appoints a court-martial shall appoint a judge-advocate for the same, who shall also act as recorder of the court.

459. The judge-advocate shall summon the necessary witnesses for the trial; but he shall not summon witnesses at the expense of the

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state without the order of the court, unless satisfied that their testimony is material and necessary to the ends of justice.

460. Judge-advocates of court-martial will send subpœnas whenever it is possible through the regular military channels.

CHALLENGES.

461. Members of court-martial may be challenged by the accused, but only for cause stated to the court; the court shall determine the relevancy and validity thereof, and shall not receive a challenge to more than one member at a time.

462. The proper time for making challenges is after the reading of the order convening the court, at which time the judge-advocate shall afford the opportunity.

463. The court can be challenged as a whole on the ground of its being illegal, and if the challenge be valid the accused cannot be called up to plead. The challenge to the whole court comes first.

464. The challenge to members follows next, but where, during the trial, reasons for challenge should become known to the accused not known when the opportunity for challenge was offered, courts-martial should allow the challenge to be made.

465. If three members, constituting a majority of the court, be present and one be challenged, the remaining two have the right to determine upon the challenge; but if the court allow the challenge, it cannot proceed with the trial of this case until the attendance of another member is secured.

466. The oath is administered to the court by the judge advocate, after the challenges have been fully decided upon in the presence of the accused, and if he fail to appear, in his absence. The members, standing, raise their right hands, while the judge-advocate, standing, says: "You, (calling the name of each member of the court,) do swear," etc.

467. The following is the oath to be taken by the members:

"You, ——, do swear that you will faithfully try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the state of Missouri and the accused to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, without partiality, favor or affection, according to the established rules of law for the government of the military forces of this state; and if any doubt should arise not explained by said articles, then according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and you do further swear that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice in due course of law, so help you God."

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468. Immediately after the court is sworn, the president of the court administers the following oath to the judge-advocate:

"You, ——, do swear that you will faithfully discharge the duties of judge-advocate of this court, according to the established rules of law for the government of the military forces of this state, and you do further swear that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by court of justice in due course of law; nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority until it shall be disclosed by the same, so help you God.

469. In an examination on the *voir dire,* the oath to be administered is as follows:

"You do swear that you will true answer make to such questions as may be put to you, touching your competency to service as a witness or a member in this case, so help you God."

470. The accused may plead:

1. Guilty.
2. To the jurisdiction.
3. In abatement.
4. In bar.
5. He may demur.
6. He may plead not guilty, or he may plead guilty to certain portions of the charge or specification, but not guilty to others; or "guilty, excepting certain words."

471. If the accused plead guilty to the charges and specifications, he may then in his defense make a plea in bar of judgment on the ground of insanity, unavoidable accident, necessity, compulsion, or mitigating circumstances, etc., and may be permitted to furnish evidence on these pleas, also to prove his character; the prosecution may furnish rebutting testimony, although excluded from introducing testimony on the charges and specifications to which the accused has pleaded guilty.

472. When the accused, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stands mute or answers foreign to the purpose, the court may proceed to trial and judgment as if he had pleaded not guilty.

TRIAL.

473. The hour having arrived at which the court is ordered to convene, the members, in full uniform, take their seats in the order of rank, as given in the order convening the court, the president sitting at the head of the table, the other officers on his right and left alternately according to rank, the judge-advocate at the foot of the table. A table and chairs are provided for the accused to the right of the judge-advocate and a chair for the witnesses at the judge-advocate's left.

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474. When ready to proceed, the president calls the court to order. The judge-advocate then calls the names of the members, noting the absentees.

475. A court may adjourn to await the attendance of absent members or of the designated judge-advocate. The court may proceed in the absence of one or more of its members, provided a quorum is present. If the judge-advocate is absent, the court shall appoint a competent officer to act in his place and stead.

476. After the names have been called, the order convening the court will be read to see if it be legally convened, and the charges examined to determine its jurisdiction.

477. Should the accused not be present at the time and place appointed for the organization of the court, it may proceed with the trial in his absence; but preliminary to such procedure, the judge-advocate must submit to the court, to be duly noted in or attached to its proceedings, evidence that the accused has been duly notified as required.

478. Upon application by the accused for postponement on the ground of the absence of a witness, it ought distinctly to appear on his oath:

1—That the witness is material, and how.

2—That the accused has used due diligence to procure his attendance.

3—That he has reasonable ground to believe and does believe that he will be able to procure such attendance within a reasonable time stated.

479. An application by the accused to delay the trial should be made to the authority convening the court before trial takes place. When made to the court it must be before plea, and will then, if in the opinion of the court well founded, be referred to the authority convening the court, to decide whether the court should be adjourned or dissolved and the charges reserved for another court.

480. The court having been sworn, the judge-advocate reads the charges and specifications in their order, the accused standing, and addresses him as follows: "You have heard the charge and specification; guilty or not guilty? How say you to the charge?"

481. If there be more than one charge or specification, the arraignment is in the following order: To the specifications to the first charge, then to the first charge; and so on through all the charges and their specifications.

482. The accused is then to make his plea. If the plea be "not guilty," the trial proceeds; if the plea be "guilty" to a portion of the

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charges, the testimony for the prosecution is limited to establishing his guilt of those charges and specifications to which the plea is not guilty; if the plea be "guilty" to all the specifications and charges, all testimony for the prosecution is forestalled, but the accused may produce testimony as to character or in mitigation, which the prosecution may controvert if desirable.

483. All testimony shall be reduced to writing, the witnesses first being duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, of their knowledge touching the matters before the court.

484. The decision of the court as to what questions may be put to witnesses is final.

485. Witnesses may be recalled by the court at any stage of the proceedings for such examination as the court may deem necessary, or they may return of their own accord and correct any portions of their testimony with the permission of the court, which should be granted.

486. Depositions taken before a magistrate may be produced in evidence, provided both the prosecution and defense were present when the testimony was given, or had been duly notified of the time and place when and where the depositions were to be taken.

487. The court may, in its discretion, permit other witnesses than those noted on the charge to be called on behalf of the prosecution.

FINDINGS.

488. In the deliberation on the testimony, the room having been cleared, members exchange freely their opinions, and discuss without ceremony. The proceedings are laid on the table and read over by the judge-advocate to the court, or are examined by the members. The judge-advocate gives no opinion of guilt or innocence, but may give legal opinions and correct erroneous impressions as to law or evidence in the case. Witnesses may be recalled for the purpose of explaining discrepancies or clearing up doubts in the minds of members.

489. Each member must vote on every question, and while he may vote to except parts of the specifications, he must vote either guilty or not guilty of the charge. The court may convict of one or more of the charges and acqnit of the other charges.

490. The findings are decided by a majority vote. When the court is equally divided in number, the vote will be recorded as not guilty.

491. The court cannot find not guilty of all the specifications and guilty of the charge.

492. The court may find guilty of the specifications and not guilty of the charge, and the accused will be acquitted of that charge.

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493. The court cannot find the accused guilty of anything not set forth in the charges or specifications. They may find him guilty of an offense in a less degree than charged, but the offense must be of the same kind as charged. The court cannot find the accused guilty of an offense in a greater degree than charged.

494. When the majority have made a finding of guilty, the minority must vote punishment, as if they had voted with the majority on the finding; while a member may have voted to acquit, he should, nevertheless, vote a punishment if the court convict.

495. Each member of the court will prepare a sentence, without consultation, on separate slips of paper; these slips are handed in to the judge-advocate; they are then voted on by the court in succession, beginning with the mildest sentence proposed, and, if rejected, going on to the next mildest, until a sentence is agreed upon.

496. Judgment is not completed until acted upon by the reviewing authority, and until it is so acted upon, the decision of the court may be reconsidered.

497. A copy of the notes taken of each day's proceedings is made before the next meeting of the court, which copy constitutes the original proceedings. On the opening of the court each day the proceedings of the previous day are first read over, and, if necessary, corrected.

498. Each case must be kept separate and be complete in itself, with the pages numbered. The completion of a case may be delayed from some cause, and the court proceed to other cases, complete them, and take up the adjourned case.

499. The finding of the court and the sentence thereon should be clear and unequivocal.

500. Every court-martial shall keep a complete and accurate record of its proceedings. The record will be authenticated by the signatures of the president and judge-advocate in each case. The record must show that the court was organized as the law requires; that the prisoner was asked if he wished to object to any member, and his answer to such question, and that the court and judge-advocate were duly sworn in the presence of the prisoner. The record in each case will be complete in itself, and will set out a copy of the order appointing the court.

501. The record shall be clear and legibly written, and, as far as practicable, without erasures or interlineations. The pages will be numbered, and there shall be a margin of one inch on the left-hand side of each page, also at the beginning and end of each half-sheet, through

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which they can be fastened together. All documents accompanying the proceedings will be noted and marked in such a manner as to afford an easy reference.

502. The record will be indorsed on the first fold, by the judge-advocate, as follows:

——————————, ————, 18—

Proceedings of a——— court-martial, convended by special order No. ——, dated——— —, 18—, issued by——————

Colonel A—— B——, Co.——, ——Reg't.

Lieutenant C —— D——, Co.——, ——Reg't.

———————————————

Judge-Advocate.

CASE TRIED.

Private E —— F——, Co.——, ——Reg't.

———————————————

503. As near as may be, and with such changes as may be necessary, the record to be kept may follow the form set out on pages 225 to 230, inclusive, of the laws and regulations of the national guard of New York, promulgated in 1885, to take effect January 1, 1886.

504. A recommendation to clemency will not be embraced in the body of the sentence. Only those members who concur in the recommendation will sign it.

505. The judge-advocate shall transmit the proceedings, without delay, to the governor, who alone shall have authority to confirm the sentence or review the proceedings, and who shall state at the end of the proceedings in each case his decision and orders thereon.

506. When the record of a court-martial exhibits error in preparation, or seemingly erroneous conclusions on the part of the court, the reviewing authority may reconvene it for a reconsideration of its action, with suggestions for guidance. The court may thereupon, should it concur in the views submitted, proceed by amendment to remedy the errors pointed out, and may modify or completely change its finding. A reopening of the case, by calling or recalling witnesses, is illegal. The power to pardon or mitigate punishment prescribed by a court-martial is vested in the authority which confirms the proceedings.

507. When charges preferred against an enlisted man are forwarded to the authority competent to appoint a court-martial for his trial, they may be accompanied by a statement showing dates of his present and former enlistments, and character upon each of the discharges given him. This statement will be returned to the convening authority with the record of the trial. Prisoners will not be joined in the same charge, nor tried on joint charges, unless for concert of action in the same offense.

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508. Whenever the same court-martial tries more than one prisoner on separate and distinct charges, the court will be sworn at the commencement of each trial, and separate proceedings in each case prepared.

509. Cases of habitual drunkenness and utter worthlessness which have not already been inquired into by courts-martial, may be tried under the charge "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," with separate specifications for each offense.

510. A court-martial has no power to punish its members. For disorderly conduct a member is liable as for other offenses against military discipline; improper words used by him should be taken in writing, and any disorderly conduct on his part reported to the appointing authority.

511. The reviewing officer may mitigate or commute the sentence of a court; a mitigation is a reduction in kind of the sentence, as remitting a portion of the period of disqualification or suspension; a commutation is changing a sentence to one less in severity and of a different kind, as discharge instead of dismissal or dishonorable discharge; suspension from command for a given period instead of discharge.

512. The reviewing officer may disapprove the sentence of a court without remanding the record for further consideration, in which case the sentence remains inoperative. If he deem the sentence inadequate, he has no power to substitute one more severe.

513. The commander-in-chief has the authority to revise all cases at any time, and act as in his judgment he may deem proper, provided the sentence has not already been executed, and provided also that his decision shall not increase the sentence inflicted on the accused by the court.

514. The reviewing authority shall forward his action, together with the final result reached, to the colonel commanding the regiment to which the accused belongs, for publication to the parties in interest, and such execution as may be necessary, and he shall thereupon take such steps as are necessary for that purpose.

515. Each court-martial shall have a right to adopt such rules and regulations for its procedure as it may deem proper, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

516. The legal punishments of soldiers which courts-martial may award (depending upon the character of the offense and the jurisdiction of the court) in time of war are death; confinement; confinement on bread and water diet; solitary confinement; hard labor; ball and chain; forfeiture of pay and allowances; in time of peace, dishonor-

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able discharge from service, and reprimand; and for non-commissioned officers, also reduction to the ranks.

517. The sentence of a court-martial prescribing confinement for a definite period of time shall be construed as operative from the date of its promulgation in orders, if the person sentenced be then in custody. If a date is expressly fixed by the sentence, or in the order promulgating the proceedings, the sentence will be operative from such date.

518. Orders promulgating the proceedings of courts-martial must be of the same date as that of the act of the reviewing officer upon them, and those cases only will be published in a single order which bear the same date of action.

519. A sentence by a court-martial adjudging a dishonorable discharge, to take effect at such period during a term of confinement as may be designated by a reviewing authority, is illegal.

520. The period of time at which a dishonorable discharge is to take effect, as fixed by a sentence, cannot be postponed by the reviewing officer. If the sentence directs dishonorable discharge at the end of a period of confinement, a discharge before or during such period will operate as a remission of the remainder of the sentence.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

521. Commanding officers of regiments and battalions will issue to their respective company commanders such property as may be necessary out of stores furnished them by the proper department or other officer, upon requisition.

522. Public property will be issued directly by the proper department or other officer to commanders of unattached companies, upon requisition.

523. Commanding officers of troops, batteries and companies will issue to the enlisted men of their respective commands such public property as may be requisite to enable them to comply with the law, taking their receipts for same.

524. Officers issuing or transferring property will deliver with it an invoice in duplicate, and officers receiving the property will, without delay, receipt for it in duplicate if the property and the invoice agree.

525. Officers in charge of public property, whether it be in use or in store, will endeavor by timely repairs to keep it in serviceable condition, for which purpose the necessary means will be allowed on satisfactory requisitions to the adjutant-general. Property in store so repaired will be issued for further use.

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526. Officers and enlisted men are responsible for the care and preservation of all state property intrusted to their charge, and will turn it over to the proper officer when called upon so to do.

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PROPERTY.

527. Officers intrusted with public property will be held accountable, and required to make the prescribed returns therefor.

528. All property which comes into the possession of an officer must be taken up on his return and accounted for. When property is received otherwise than by a regular issue, a report should be made to general headquarters to whose accounut the property is to be credited.

529. Officers making returns of property shall not drop from their returns any public property as worn-out or unserviceable, until it has been condemned after proper inspection, and ordered to be dropped.

530. Public property lost or destroyed in the military service of the state must be accounted for by the affidavit of one or more persons cognizant of the facts, by the certificate of the officer responsible for the property, and by such testimony of other officers as may be attainable.

531. In case of loss or damage to property from any exceptional cause, as fire or robbery, the officer responsible for it will immediately make a full report in writing to the adjutant-general, stating all the facts of the case, and the extent of loss or damage.

532. When public property is received by any officer, he will make a careful examination to ascertain its quantity, quality and condition. When the property has become damaged or unserviceable in transit, in store, or in original packages, or under any circumstances, or when it is deficient in quantity, so that an immediate ascertainment and record of the facts should be made, the officer receiving the property will at once report the facts to the adjutant-general.

533. The responsibility for non-examination of all stores or property rests with the receiving officer, and his receipts for property will be conclusive as to his responsibility.

534. When an officer to whom stores are forwarded has reason to suppose them miscarried, he will send immediate notice direct to the department which has issued them.

535. An officer in charge of public property intending to resign shall notify his commanding officer to that effect, who shall then designate an officer to take charge of it until a successor has qualified.

536. Should an officer accountable for public property neglect to render a return thereof within a reasonable time, or fail in his return to properly account for such property, or give satisfactory reasons for

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such neglect, the money value of the property unaccounted for shall be charged against him, and immediate steps will be taken by the proper officer to collect such money value.

537. An officer can be relieved from accountability for public property only by showing receipts for the property from another officer authorized to receive the same, by being authorized to drop it on report of an inspector or a board of survey, by the order of the commander-in-chief, by expending property, showing that it has been used for the good of the service in a lawful manner. An officer who receipts for property under the head of "articles in charge" on the guard report, is relieved from all accountability for it by the receipt of his successor. Such articles are to be carried on the guard report until no longer fit for use, when they will be submitted for inspection, and, if condemned, disposed of as ordered.

538. Officers are authorized to drop from their returns, as expended, ammunition used, worn-out tent-pins, and axe, pick-axe and hatchet helves, filing as vouchers with their annual return their certificates setting forth the facts.

539. An officer accountable for unserviceable property will apply to the adjutant-general for the action of the inspector, and submit at the same time an inventory of such property.

540. An officer accountable for property lost or destroyed will apply to the adjutant-general for a board of survey, enumerating the articles lost or destroyed, and the cause thereof.

541. When public property is presented to an inspector for condemnation, the officer responsible will certify, on the inventory, that the property had not been previously condemned.

542. Every entry on the property return must be authenticated by its corresponding voucher; or, if receipts or invoices have not been received, the entry may be accompanied by the officer's certified statement as to the facts.

543. All enlisted men are directly responsible to their commanding officers for the property in their possession. The commanding officer alone is responsible to the officer from whom he receives the property.

544. All officers receiving public property hold the same subject to the order of the commander-in-chief, and are required to give bonds, with two or more sureties, qualifying in the same amount, for the security, safe keeping and return thereof, in double the value of the property received.

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CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

545. Quartermasters' stores.
Subsistence supplies.
Ordnance and ordnance stores.
Medical stores.
State camping grounds.
Armories and arsenals.

QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

546. Quartermasters' stores consist of: Forage and means of transportation, clothing, camp and garrison equipage for troops, shelter and buildings for them and for the stores they require; tools and machinery; and finally attends and provides for all those matters and things connected with military operations not specially assigned to some other department.

547. Unmade uniform coats, blouses and trousers may be issued to enlisted men at cost of materials. They will be obtained from the quartermaster's department in the same manner as other articles of clothing. The materials for each coat, blouse, or pair of trousers, with the buttons, thread, needles, and all necessary trimmings, will be rolled in a bundle, which will be securely fastened and marked with the size of the garment.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

548. Subsistence supplies comprise:

1—Articles composing the ration, or those authorized to be issued in lieu of parts of the same, and those authorized to be furnished for sales to officers and enlisted men, also forage for beef cattle. These are denominated subsistence stores.

2—The necessary means for handling, preserving, issuing, selling and accounting for these supplies, as tools, scales, measures, utensils, stationery, safes, office furniture, etc. These are denominated subsistence property.

THE RATION.

549. A ration is the established daily allowance of food for one person. As now fixed its components are as follows: Twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or canned beef (fresh or corned), or one pound and four ounces of fresh beef, or twenty-two ounces of salt beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or sixteen ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations,

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fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee or eight of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or two pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; four pounds of soap; four pounds of salt; four ounces of pepper; one pound and eight ounces of adamantine or star candles; and to troops in the field when necessary, four pounds of yeast powder to one hundred rations of flour. (U. S. R. 1367.)

ISSUES TO TROOPS.

550. Issues will be made to troops on ration returns signed by the immediate commander and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station. These returns will call for only such limited quantity of stores as can be received and properly cared for by the troops drawing, and will ordinarily be made for but a few days at a time. They will be consolidated for the post or regiment when practicable, and numbers drawn for will include only the strength of the command actually present. At the end of the calendar month the commissary shall enter on separate abstracts for each class of troops, every return upon which he has issued rations in that month. The commanding officer shall compare these abstracts with the original ration returns, and if they are correct will so certify thereon.

SUBSTITUTIVE ISSUES.

551. Fresh mutton may be issued in lieu of and at the same rate as fresh beef, when the cost of the former does not exceed that of the latter. (U. S. R. 1377.)

552. Fourteen ounces of dried fish, or eighteen ounces of pickled or fresh fish, may be issued in lieu of the meat components of the ration. (U. S. R. 1378.)

553. Molasses or syrup may be issued in lieu of sugar, at the rate of two gallons to fifteen pounds of sugar. (U. S. R. 1379.)

554. Should it become necessary to procure meals for troops, in the absence of subsistence supplies, all accounts therefor shall be itemized and made out in triplicate.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

555. "Ordnance or ordnance stores" comprise all cannon and artillery carriages and equipments; all apparatus and machines for the service and maneuver of artillery; all small arms, small arm ammunition and accoutrements; horse equipments and harness for the artillery; all tools, machinery and materials for the ordnance service, and in general, all property of whatever nature which is supplied to the military establishment by the ordnance department.

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MEDICAL STORES.

556. Medical stores embrace hospital knapsacks equipped; surgical instruments, drugs, medicines and disinfectants. Hospital stores needed in an emergency not admitting of requisition in the usual manner may be purchased by a medical officer. Receipted bills in triplicate indorsed by commanding officers, together with the reasons assigned for the purchase and a report of the number of sick and character of sickness, will be forwarded to the surgeon-general for transmission to the commander-in-chief.

STATE CAMPING GROUNDS.

557. Commanding officers at a state camp will be held responsible for the preservation of the public property thereon. No alteration thereof will be made without the authority of the commander-in-chief.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

558. Armories and arsenals occupied by troops shall be used for military purposes only, except that officers in charge, with the consent of the intermediate commander, may authorize their use for such other legitimate purposes as may benefit the troops quartered therein; but under no circumstances shall they be used for political or religious purposes.

559. Such buildings and all employes thereat shall be subject to the control of the senior commanding officer whose troops are quartered therein.

ARTICLE XXXV.

UNIFORM OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

OFFICERS.

Coats.

560. Full dress for officers—A double-breasted frock coat of dark-blue cloth, the skirt to extend from one-half to three-fourths the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee. (U. S. R. 1766.)

For a major-general—Two rows of buttons on the breast, nine in each row; placed by threes, the distance between each row 5½ inches at top and 3½ inches at bottom; stand-up collar, not less than 1 nor more than 2 inches in height, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; cuffs 3 inches deep, with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with two buttons

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at the hip and one at the lower end of each pocket, making four buttons on the back and skirt of the coat; collar and cuffs to be of dark-blue velvet; lining of the coat black.

For a brigadier-general—The same as for a major-general, except there will be eight buttons in each row, on the breast, placed by pairs.

For colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major—The same as for a major-general, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, on the breast, placed at equal distances; collars and cuffs of the same color and material as the coat.

For a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant—The same as for a colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row, on the breast.

This coat will be worn on all dress occasions, such as reviews, inspections, dress parades and courts-martial, and upon guards and drills when prescribed by the commanding officer. It may be worn with shoulder-straps, when not on armed duty.

For a chaplain—Plain black frock coat with standing collar; one row of nine black buttons on the breast. This coat is intended for both "full dress" and "undress."

Undress for all officers.

561. For marches, fatigue duty and ordinary wear—A sack coat of dark-blue cloth or serge; falling collar; single-breasted, with five buttons in front and three small buttons on the under seam of the cuff of each sleeve, arranged like those worn on the dress coat. To be with or without braid at the edges, at the option of the wearer; braid, when worn, not to exceed one-fourth of an inch in width. The skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee. The shoulder-straps will always be worn with this coat. (U. S. R. 1767.)

Buttons.

562. For general officers and officers of the general staff—Gilt, convex, with Missouri coat of arms, or spread eagle and stars, and plain border.

For officers of the ordnance department—Gilt, convex, the Missouri coat of arms, or with plain border; device, crossed cannon and a bomb-shell, with a circular scroll over and across the cannon containing the words "ordnance corps."

For officers of the artillery, infantry and cavalry—Gilt, convex; device, the Missouri coat of arms, or a spread eagle, with the letter A for artillery, I for infantry, and C for cavalry, on the shield.

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Buttons to be of the following dimensions: Large size seven-eighths of an inch, small size nine-sixteenths of an inch, in exterior diameter. (U. S. R. 1769.)

Cravats.

563. For all officers—Black; the tie not to be worn outside the opening of the coat collar. For chaplains, a white or black tie. (U. S. R. 1770.)

Vests.

564. Officers, when not on duty, are permitted to wear a buff, white or blue vest, with the small button prescribed in paragraph 1769. (U. S. R. 1771.)

Trousers.

565. For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps—Dark-blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt or cord. (U. S. R. 1772.)

For officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry—Light-blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripe 1½ inches wide, welted at the edges; color that of facings of their respective arms.

For chaplains—Plain black, without stripe, welt or cord.

Chapeau or helmet (full dress.)

566. For general officers, officers of the general staff and staff corps—Chapeau according to pattern in office of the quartermaster-general, U. S. A.; to be worn with the front peak turned slightly to the left, showing the gilt ornaments upon the right side.

Helmet, for all mounted officers—According to the pattern in the office of the quartermaster-general, U. S. A. Body: of cork or other suitable material, covered with black cloth, or black felt, at the option of the wearer. Trimmings: cord and tassels, top-piece and plume-sockets, chain chin-strap and hooks, eagle with motto, crossed cannon, rifles or sabers, all gilt, with the number of the regiment on the shield in white; plume of buffalo hair—white for infantry, yellow for cavalry and red for artillery.

Helmets for all officers of the line not mounted—Same as above, except that the trimmings are as follows: Top-piece, spike, chain chin-strap, with hooks and side buttons, eagle with motto, crossed rifles or cannon, all gilt, with the number of the regiment on the shield in white.

The helmet-cords will be attached to the left side of the helmet and come down to the left shoulder, where they are held together by a

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slide; one cord then passed to the front and the other to the rear of the neck, crossing upon the right shoulder and passing separately around to the front and rear of the right arm, where they are again united and held together by a slide under the arm; the united cords then cross the breast and are looped up to the upper button on the left side of the coat.

For chaplains—A plain black hat. This hat is intended for "full dress" and "undress." (U. S. R. 1773.)

Plumes for officers.

567. For general officers, officers of the general staff and staff corps—Two black ostrich feathers. (U. S. R. 1774.)

Forage caps.

568. For general officers—Of dark-blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with black velvet band and badge in front, and a cap-cord of gold on silver, according to the pattern in the office of the quartermaster-general.

For all other commissioned officers, except chaplains—Of dark-blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with badge of corps or regiment in front, top of badge to be even witn top of cap, and a cap-cord of gold on silver, according to the pattern in the office of the quartermaster-general, U. S. A. (U. S. R. 1775.)

Forage-cap badges.

569. To be embroidered on dark-blue cloth ground, with devices as follows:

For general officers—A gold wreath encircling the letters N. G. M. in silver, old English characters. (U. S. R. 1776.)

For officers of the adjutant-general's department—A gold wreath encircling a solid silver shield bearing thirteen stars.

For officers of engineers—A gold wreath encircling a silver turreted castle.

For officers of ordnance—A gold shell and flame.

For all other staff officers—Same as for general officers.

For officers of cavalry—Two gold sabers, crossed, edges upward, with number of the regiment, in silver, in the upper angle.

For officers of artillery—Two gold cannons, crossed, with the number of the regiment, in silver, at the intersection of the crossed cannons.

For officers of infantry—Two gold rifles, crossed, with the number of the regiment in silver in the upper angle.

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570. For the major-general—Of gold with solid crescent; device, two silver embroidered stars of five rays each, respectively 1½, 1¼ inches in diameter. The largest placed in the center of the crescent, and the smaller placed in the center of the strap.

For a brigadier-general—Same as for major-general, omitting the smaller star.

Shoulder-knots.

571. For the officers of the adjutant-general's and inspector-general's departments, and for aides-de-camp to general officers—Of gold cord, Russian pattern, on dark-blue cloth ground; insignia of rank and letters or designation of corps or regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern; an aiguillette of gold cord to be worn with the right shoulder-knot, according to pattern. The aiguillette, instead of being permanently attached to the shoulder-knot, may be made separate, so as to be attached to the coat underneath the knot by means of a strap or tongue passing through the lower fastening of the knot.

For officers of other staff corps—Same as above described, without the aiguillette, and with distinctive insignia as follows:

Signal corps—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, according to the pattern deposited in the office of the chief signal officer.

Adjutant-general's department—A solid shield of silver bearing thirteen stars, according to pattern in the adjutant-general's office. For an assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, it will be worn on the bullion of the knot, midway between the upper fastening and the pad.

Inspector-general's department—I. D.

Judge-advocate-general's department—J. A.

Quartermaster's department—Q. D.

Subsistence department—S. D.

Medical department—M. D.

Pay department—P. D.

Engineer corps—A turreted castle of silver.

Ordnance department—A shell and flame 1 4-10 inches in height by 9-10 of an inch in width.

For officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry—Of the same pattern as for the staff corps, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of the arm, with insignia of rank and number of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern.

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For regimental adjutants—Of same pattern as for other officers of their arm, but with aiguillettes attached.

The letters and devices prescribed in this paragraph, except those for officers of the adjutant-general's and engineer departments, will be executed in silver embroidery.

572. When the full-dress coat is worn by officers on duty, the prescribed epaulettes or shoulder-knots will be attached.

Insignia of rank on shoulder-knots.

573. For a colonel—A silver embroidered eagle at the center of the pad.

For a lieutenant-colonel—Two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a major—Two gold embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a captain—Two silver embroidered bars at each end of pad.

For a first lieutenant—One silver embroidered bar at each end of pad.

For a second lieutenant—Plain.

The above insignia to be the same as prescribed for the shoulder-strap. (U. S. R. 1781.)

Shoulder-straps.

574. For a major-general—Dark-blue cloth, 1⅜ inches wide by 4 inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold one-fourth of an inch wide; two silver embroidered stars of five rays, the center of each star to be 1 inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

For a brigadier-general—The same as for a major general, except that there will be one star instead of two, at the center of the strap.

For a colonel—The same as for a brigadier-general, omitting the star, with a silver embroidered spread-eagle on the center of the strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast, as represented in the "arms of the United States." Cloth of the straps as follows: for the general staff and staff corps, dark-blue; infantry, white; artillery, scarlet; cavalry, yellow.

For a lieutenant-colonel—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, with a silver embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end of the strap.

For a major—The same as for a lieutenant-colonel, according to corps, with a gold embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end of the strap.

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For a captain—The same as for a major, according to corps, omitting the leaves; at each end two silver embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap—the distance between them and the border equal to the width of the border.

For a first lieutenant—The same as for a captain, according to corps; at each end one silver embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the end of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to its width.

For a second lieutenant—The same as for a first lieutenant, according to corps, omitting the bars. (U. S. R. 1782.)

575. Officers in the field may dispense with prominent marks likely to attact the fire of sharp-shooters; but all officers will wear the prescribed shoulder-straps to indicate their rank, whenever the epaulette or shoulder-knot is dispensed with. (U. S. R. 1783.)

Gloves.

576. For all mounted officers—White gauntlets or gloves.

For all other officers—White gloves. (U. S. R. 1784.)

Sash.

577. For general officers—Buff silk net, or buff silk and gold thread, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist, and to tie behind the left hip, pendant part not to extend more than 18 inches below the tie.

General officers above the grade of brigadier-general may, at their option, wear the sash across the body from the left shoulder to the right side. (U. S. R. 1785.)

Sword-belt.

578. For all officers—A waist-belt, not less than 1½ nor more than 2 inches wide, with slings of same material as the belt. A hook will be attached to the belt on which to hang the sword. To be worn outside the coat.

For general officers—Of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery as per pattern.

For all field officers—One broad stripe of gold lace on black enameled leather, according to pattern.

For all officers of the general staff and staff corps, below the rank of field officers—Four stripes of gold lace, interwoven with black silk, lined with black enameled leather, according to pattern.

For company officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry—Four stripes of gold lace, interwoven with silk of the same color of the facings of their arms of service, and lined with black enameled leather. (U. S. R. 1786.)

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579. On undress duty officers will wear a plain black leather belt. (U. S. R. 1787.)

Sword belt plate.

580. For all officers—Gilt, rectangular, 2 inches wide, with a raised bright rim; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the "arms of the United States;" eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays bright. The motto "E pluribus unum," upon the scroll; stars also of silver, according to pattern. (U. S. R. 1788.)

Swords.

581. For general officers—A straight sword, brass or steel scabbard.

For officers of the general staff—Same as now worn according to pattern in ordnance department U. S. A.

For cavalry officers—Saber and scabbard according to pattern in ordnance department U. S. A.

For all mounted officers of artillery—Light artillery saber according to pattern in ordnance department U. S. A.

For mounted officers of infantry—Sword and scabbard of the pattern prescribed for cavalry officers.

For all other officers—The straight sword prescribed for officers of the general staff, according to pattern in the ordnance department U. S. A.

The sword and sword-belt will be worn upon all occasions of duty except stable and fatigue. (U. S. R. 1789.)

Sword-knot.

582. For general officers—Gold cord, with acorn end.

For all mounted officers—Gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassel. (U. S. R. 1790.)

Top Boots and Spurs.

583. Top boots for all officers of cavalry and mounted artillery—According to patterns in the office of the quartermaster-general, to be worn on all mounted duty. (U. S. R. 1791.)

Spurs for all mounted officers—Yellow metal or gilt, according to pattern in the office of the chief of ordnance. (U. S. R. 1792.)

Overcoat.

585. For general officers—Of dark-blue cloth, closing by means of four black silk olives and loops of black silk cord fifteen-hundredths of an inch in diameter on each side, down the front, and at the throat by a long loop of same cord with three knots and two silk slides, fast-

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ened at the left side by a silk olive and closing on the right with the same. Around each olive, on the breast, a frogging of black silk cord seven-hundredths of an inch in diameter, all as per pattern; back, a single piece, slit up from bottom from 15 to 17 inches, according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons and button-holes cut in a concealed flap; collar of the same color and material as the coat, rounded at the edges, and to stand or fall—when standing to be about five inches high; sleeves loose, of a single piece and round at the bottom, without cuff or slit; lining woolen, and with the facings to correspond in color with the trimmings of the uniform; around the front and lower borders, the edges of the pockets, sleeves, collar, and the slit in the back, a flat braid of black silk one half an inch wide; cape of the same color and material as the coat, removable at the pleasure of the wearer, and reaching to the cuff of the coat-sleeve when the arm is extended; coat to extend down the leg from 6 to 8 inches below the knee, according to height.

For all other officers—A double-breasted ulster of dark-blue cloth, lined with dark-blue flannel, or black Italian cloth, closing by means of four black mohair netted olives and loops of black mohair square cord one-quarter of an inch in diameter, on each side, down the front, with a frogging of same cord at the end of each loop, and at the throat a long loop of same cord with three knots and two netted mohair slides, fastened at the left side with a netted mohair olive, and closing at the right with the same, as per pattern; the back slit up from the bottom from 20 to 25 inches, according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons and button-holes placed in a concealed flap; bottom of the skirt 9 to 12 inches from the ground; a rolling collar of the same material as the coat, and broad enough when turned up to protect the ears, having a collar loop about 4½ inches long and 1½ inches wide; two horizontal side pockets on the outside, just below the hip, covered with flaps to be worn inside or out; sleeves loose, with cuff or slit; back straps to consist of two straps, each about 8 inches long and 2 inches wide, let into the side seams of back of coat; left hand strap to have a button-hole, and the right-hand strap to have two buttons about 2 inches apart; a vertical slit about 6 inches long at the side of the left hip, large enough to admit the front sling and hook of the sword-belt; a hood of the same material as the coat, lined with black Italian cloth or other suitable material, made to button around the neck, under the collar, and large enough to cover the head and cap, to be worn at night and in inclement weather.

The belt will be worn under the coat, with the sword or saber outside, the rear sling passing out at the slit at the back.

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The insignia of rank on the sleeves, of flat black mohair braid, one-eighth of an inch in width, as follows, viz.:

General, five braids, double knot.

Colonel, five braids, single knot.

Lieutenant-colonel, four braids, single knot.

Major, three braids, single knot.

Captain, two braids, single knot.

First lieutenant, one braid, single knot.

Second lieutenant, without braid.

Chaplain, without braid.

A cape of the same color and material as the coat, and reaching to the tips of the fingers when the arm is extended, a rolling collar of black velvet, 3 inches broad, rounded at the edges, and closing at the throat with a long loop, as described above, may be worn by all officers when not on duty with troops under arms.

The linings of officers' capes shall be: for the general staff, dark-blue; for infantry, white; for artillery, scarlet; for cavalry, yellow. (U. S. R. 1793.)

Horse furniture.

586. Housing for general officers—To be worn over the saddle, of dark-blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row 1⅛ inches wide, the inner row 2¼ inches; to be made full, so as to cover the horse's haunches and forehands, and to bear on each flank corner the following insignia of rank, to-wit:

For a major-general—A gold embroidered spread eagle and two stars.

For a brigadier-general—A gold embroidered spread eagle and one star.

Saddle-cloths for officers of the staff corps—Dark-blue cloth, according to pattern, worn over the saddle-blanket or pad and under the saddle, with an edging of gold lace 1 inch wide; in each flank corner the insignia as prescribed for the forage cap.

For all other officers—Dark-blue felt, according to pattern, worn under the saddle; number of regiment in cloth figures 2 inches in length on each flank corner, edge trimmed with cloth 1½ inches wide, edges and figures of the same color as the trimmings of their respective arms. (U. S. R. 1794.)

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ENLISTED MEN.

Dress coat.

587. For enlisted men of infantry—A single-breasted frock, of dark-blue cloth, according to pattern deposited in quartermaster-general's office, U. S. A.; nine buttons on the breast, piped down the edges with white; standing collar same height as for officer's coat, and faced with white cloth all around; skirt of coat, on each side of opening behind, to be faced with white cloth, ornamented with six buttons, as on pattern coat, the edges of slit to be piped with white; shoulder-straps of cloth the color of the facings, let into the shoulder seam, and to button at the collar-seam with one button; sleeves to have a cuff facing of white cloth on front side, ornamented with three buttons, as per pattern. (U. S. R. 1795.)

For enlisted men of artillery, engineers and ordnance—Same as for infantry, except that facings and pipings for artillery shall be scarlet; facings for engineers shall be scarlet piped with white, and for ordnance, crimson piped with white.

For enlisted men of cavalry and light artillery—Same as for infantry except it is shorter in the skirts, which are slit to a depth of 8 inches at the sides; the facings on the skirts are put on differently and are ornamented with but four buttons, and the coat is piped down the front, round the bottom and side slits of skirt, according to pattern, in the quartermaster-general's office, U. S. A. The facings and pipings for cavalry to be yellow, and for the light artillery scarlet.

For musicians—Same as for other enlisted men of the respective arms, with an ornamentation on the breast of braid of same color as the facings, running from the button across the breast, and outer extremities terminating in "herring bone," and the braid returning back to the buttons.

For post quartermaster sergeants—Same as for infantry, except that the facings shall be buff piped with white.

For commissary sergeants—Same as for infantry, except that the facings shall be cadet gray piped with white.

For hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards and privates of the hospital corps—Same as for infantry, except that the facings shall be of emerald green piped with white; that for acting hospital stewards to have a red cross on each side of the collar, in front. The uniform dress coats for all non-commissioned officers shall be made of dark-blue cloth, of finer quality than for privates.

588. Whenever the dress-coat is worn by enlisted men it will be buttoned, and hooked at the collar. (U. S. R. 1796.)

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Blouses.

589. For general wear and on field service—A blouse of dark-blue wool flannel, lined with suitable flannel lining, according to pattern in the office of the quartermaster-general, U. S. A. Those for non-commissioned officers to be made of flannel of finer quality than for privates. (U. S. R. 1797.)

Buttons.

590. For all enlisted men — Of yellow metal, fire-gilt and burnished, according to standard in the quartermaster-general's office U. S. A., or those representing Missouri coat of arms. (U. S. R. 1798.)

Chevrons.

591. The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked on the blouse and overcoat by chevrons of cloth, and on the uniform dress-coat by chevrons of gold lace. The chevrons will be worn points down; those upon the uniform dress-coat and blouse will be above the elbow; those on the overcoat will be below the elbow, with the point one-half inch above the cuff. (U. S. R. 1799.)

592. The cloth chevrons to be of the same color as the facings of the uniform dress coat, except those worn on the overcoat by infantry, which will be of dark-blue cloth. The engineers' chevrons are to be piped with white cloth. The bars of the chevrons will be one-half an inch wide, separated by silk stitching, white for hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, engineers, and for overcoats for infantry, black for all others; the upper and lower edges to be finished or bound with a similar stitching. The arms of the chevron-bars to be 6 to 7 inches long, to be the arcs of a circle of about 25 inches radius, and to meet at an angle of about 96 degrees; distance between extreme and outer ends about 9 inches. (U. S. R. 1800.)

593. Rank will be indicated as follows:

For a sergeant major—Three bars and an arc of three bars.

For a quartermaster sergeant—Three bars and a tie of three bars.

For a saddler sergeant—Three bars and a saddler's round knife; handle upward. Knife of the following dimensions: handle, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide near top, $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch near the blade; blade, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep in center; from point to point of blade, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; center of edge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches above inner angle of chevron.

For a chief trumpeter—Three bars and an arc of one bar, with a bugle of pattern worn on caps in the center.

For a principal musician—Three bars and a bugle.

For an ordnance sergeant—Three bars and a star.

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For a post quartermaster sergeant—Three bars and a crossed key and pen.

For a commissary sergeant—Three bars and a crescent (points to the front), 1¼ inches above the inner angle of chevron.

For a hospital steward—Three bars and an arc of one bar of emerald-green cloth, enclosing a red cross.

For a first sergeant—Three bars and a lozenge.

For a sergeant—Three bars.

For a regimental and battalion color-sergeant—Three bars and a sphere, 1¼ inches in diameter.

For a corporal—Two bars.

For a farrier—A horse-shoe of cloth, 4½ inches long and 3¾ inches wide.

Gold-lace chevrons.

594. The gold-lace chevrons will be of the same dimensions as cloth chevrons, stitched upon cloth of the same color as the facings of the uniform dress coat—those for engineers to have a stitching of white silk on each edge of the gold lace.

595. Service chevrons—All enlisted men who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, for either three or five years, will wear as a mark of distinction upon both sleeves of the uniform dress-coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half-chevron of gold lace, one-half an inch wide, stitched upon a piece of dark-blue cloth of the color of the uniform dress-coat, and extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, and one half an inch above the point of the cuff.

Collars.

596. For all enlisted men—White linen collars to be worn with the uniform dress coat, according to pattern in the office of the quartermaster-general.

Trousers.

597. For enlisted men of all arms, except the hospital and signal corps—Sky-blue mixture; to be cut and made in accordance with the standard patterns in the quartermaster-general's office. Those for mounted troops to have a reinforce or saddle piece of the same material on seat and legs.

For enlisted men of the hospital corps—Of dark-blue cloth, same as for uniform dress coat.

The trousers for non-commissioned officers to be made of material of finer quality than for privates.

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Stripes for trousers.

598. Sergeants to wear a stripe one inch wide; corporals to wear a stripe one-half inch wide; and musicians to wear two stripes, each one-half inch wide, of cloth conforming to color of facings.

For engineers—Scarlet stripes piped with white.

For ordnance sergeants—Crimson stripe 1½ inches wide.

For post quartermaster sergeants—Buff stripe, 1½ inches wide.

For commissary-sergeants—Cadet gray stripe, 1½ inches wide.

For enlisted men of the hospital corps—Of emerald green piped with white. Hospital stewards, to be 1½ inches wide; acting hospital stewards, 1 inch wide; privates, to be one-half inch wide.

All stripes to be of cloth.

Helmet, full dress.

599. For all mounted troops and for band musicians—Body of black felt, or other suitable material, as per pattern in the office of the quartermaster-general, with leather chin-strap. Brass eagle, with motto, shield and crossed arms, according to arm of service. Number of regiment or device of corps in white metal (German silver) on shield. For band musicians a lyre of white metal. Brass side buttons bearing device of corps or arm of service. Top piece, plume-socket and rings all brass. Horse-hair plume, with cord and bands of color according to arm of service. (U. S. R. 1815.)

Helmets for all foot troops—Of same pattern and material as for mounted troops, with chin-strap, brass eagle, and side buttons bearing device of corps or arm of service. The side buttons for enlisted men of the hospital corps, however, shall be of yellow metal, with a Geneva cross of white metal. The top ornament to consist of a spike and base of brass, as per pattern, instead of the plume-socket. No rings.

Devices in white metal (German silver) for staff and staff corps—Commissary sergeants, a crescent; post quartermaster sergeants, a crossed key and pen; for enlisted men of the hospital corps, a Geneva cross; engineers, a castle; ordnance, a shell and flame.

600. The helmet cords are attached to the left side of the helmet and come down to the left shoulder, where they are held together by a slide; one cord then passes to the front and the other to the rear of the neck, crossing the right shoulder under the shoulder-strap and passing separately around to the front and rear of the right arm, where they are again united and held together by a slide under the arm; the united cords then cross the breast and are looped up to the button of the shoulder-strap on the left side. (U. S. R. 1816.)

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Forage Cap.

601. For all enlisted men—Of plain blue cloth, same pattern as for officers. Badge of corps or letter of company of yellow metal, unless otherwise specified, according to patterns in the office of the quartermaster-general, worn in front as for officers, and in the following manner:

For cavalry, artillery and infantry—Number of regiment in the upper, and the letter of the company in the lower angle of the badge, which shall be, for cavalry, crossed sabers; artillery, crossed cannon; infantry, crossed rifles.

For ordnance sergeants and soldiers—The "shell and flame."

For hospital stewards—A cross in white metal, inclosed by a wreath in white metal For acting hospital stewards and privates of the hospital corps, a cross in white metal.

For commissary sergeants — Crescent in white metal, the points upward inclosed in a wreath of dead or unburnished gilt metal.

For post quartermaster-sergeants—Crossed key and pen of German silver, inclosed in a wreath of dead or unburnished gilt metal.

For engineers—The castle, with letter of company above it.

For field and band musicians and trumpeters of cavalry—Field musicians, bugle, with number of regiment in the center and letter of the company above the bugle; band musicians, a lyre of white metal; trumpeters of cavalry, crossed sabers, with number of regiment and letter of company in upper and lower angles respectively. (U. S. R. 1817.)

Gloves.

602. For all enlisted men—Of white Berlin.

Gauntlets.

603. For all mounted men—Leather gauntlets, according to pattern in qurrtermaster-general's office.

Spurs.

604. For all mounted men—Of yellow metal, plain surface. (U. S. R. 1823.)

Overcoats.

605. For all enlisted men—Of sky-blue cloth, double-breasted, according to pattern; the lining to conform in color to the facing on the uniform, except for infantry, in which case the lining of the capes will be dark blue.

The cape, according to pattern (to be adjusted by means of seven hooks beneath the collar of the coat and seven eyes upon the cape), may be detached and the coat or cape worn by enlisted men when not on duty under arms. (U. S. R. 1824.)

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Regimental Bands.

606. Bands will wear the general uniform of their regiments. Commanding officers may, upon appropriations made by the councils of administration, add such ornaments as they may deem proper. Upon proper application they will be supplied by the quartermaster's department with mounted helmets, having cords and bands and hair plumes conforming in color to the arms of service, and lyres of white metal, aiguilettes with shoulder-knots, music pouches, white summer trousers (according to pattern in the office of the quartermaster-general U. S. A.), to be worn upon such occasions as may be prescribed by the commanding officer. (U. S. R. 1825.)

FLAGS, COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FIELD MUSIC.

607. The garrison flag is the national flag. It is made of bunting, 36 feet fly, and 20 feet hoist, with 13 horizonal stripes of equal breadth, alternately red and white, beginning with the red. In the upper quarter, next the staff, is the union, composed of a number of white stars, equal to the number of states, on a blue field, one-third the length of the flag, and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. This flag will only be furnished to important posts, and will be hoisted on holidays and great occasions. (U. S. R. 1845.)

608. The post flag, of the same material and design as the national flag, with 20 feet fly and 10 feet hoist, will be furnished to all garrison posts, and will be hoisted in pleasant weather. (U. S. R. 1846.)

609. The storm flag, 8 feet fly, and 4 feet 2 inches hoist, of the same material and design as the national flag, will be furnished to all occupied military posts and national cemeteries, and will be hoisted in stormy or windy weather. It will also be used as a recruiting flag. (U. S. R. 1847.)

610. For post and field hospitals, white bunting, 6 by 4 feet, with a red cross of bunting, 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, in the center; arms of cross to be 12 inches wide.

For ambulances, and guidons to mark the way to field hospitals, white bunting, 16 by 28 inches, with a red cross of bunting 12 inches high and 12 inches wide in the center; arms of cross to be 4 inches wide. (U. S. R. 1848.)

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REGIMENTAL COLORS.

Colors of artillery regiments.

611. Each regiment of artillery shall have two silken colors, 6 feet 6 inches fly, and 6 feet on the pike. The first or national color, of stars and stripes, as described for the garrison flag, except that the field shall be 31 inches in length instead of one-third of length of color. The number and name of regiment to be embroidered in yellow silk on the center stripe. The second, or regimental color, to be scarlet, bearing in the center two cannon crossing, with the letters above in a scroll, and underneath the number of the regiment, also in a scroll. The scroll to be of yellow and the letters of scarlet; fringe, yellow. The pike, including the spear and ferule, to be 9 feet 10 inches in length. Cords and tassels, red and yellow silk intermixed. Both colors to have water-proof cases or covers to protect them when furled. (U. S. R. 1850.)

Colors of infantry regiments.

612. Each regiment of infantry shall have two silken colors, 6 feet 6 inches fly and 6 feet on the pike. The first, or national color, of stars and stripes, as described for the garrison flag, except that the field shall be 31 inches in length instead of one-third of length of color. The number and name of regiment to be embroidered in white silk on the center stripe. The second, or state color, to be blue, with the coat of arms of the state embroidered in silk on the center. Underneath ~~the eagle a red scroll, with~~ the number and name of the regiment, is embroidered in white. The length of the pike, including the spear and ferule, to be 9 feet 10 inches. The fringe yellow, cords and tassels blue and white silk intermixed. Both colors to have water-proof cases or covers to protect them when furled. (U. S. R. 1851.)

Standards and guidons for mounted regiments.

613. Each regiment will have a silken standard, and each troop or mounted battery a silken guidon. The standard for cavalry to be made of a single thickness of seamless yellow banner silk, to be 4 feet fly and 3 feet on the lance. To have the coat of arms of the United States, as on the standard sample on file in the office of the quarter-master-general, and which may be described as follows: an eagle with outstretched wings; on its breast a U. S. shield; in the right talon an olive branch with red berries, and in the left ten arrows bunched. A red scroll held in eagle's beak, with the motto, "*e pluribus unum*," in yellow; over the scroll a group of thirteen white stars, surmounted by an arc of diverging sun rays, also in white. Below the eagle a red

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scroll, with the number and name of regiment in yellow, as, for example, "3d cavalry N. G. M." The design, letters and figures to be embroidered in silk, the same on both sides of the standard. The standard to be trimmed on three sides with United States silk knotted fringe 2½ inches deep. Lance to be 9 feet 6 inches long, including metal spear and ferule. To have water-proof case or cover to protect the standard when furled. (U. S. R. 1852.)

Guidons for cavalry.

614. The flag of the guidon is swallow-tailed, 3 feet 5 inches fly from the lance to the end of the swallow-tail, and 2 feet 3 inches on the lance. To be cut swallow-tailed, 15 inches to the fork. To be made of silk, and to consist of two horizontal stripes, each one-half the width of the flag, the upper red and the lower white; the red to have on both sides in the center the number of the regiment in white silk, and the white to have the letter of troop in red silk; the letter and number to be block-shaped, 4½ inches high, and held in place by a border of needle-work embroidery three-sixteenths of an inch wide, of same color. The lance to be 1¼ inches in diameter, and nine feet long, including the spear and ferule. To have a water-proof case or cover to protect the guidon when furled. (U. S. R. 1853.)

Guidons for light artillery.

615. The flag of the guidon is swallow-tailed, 3 feet 5 inches fly from the lance and 2 feet 3 inches on the lance, to be cut swallow-tailed, 15 inches to the fork. To be made of scarlet silk, and to bear in the center on both sides of the guidon two cannon crossing (about 14½ inches in length), with the number of regiment above and letter of the battery below. The crossed cannon, letter and number to be of yellow silk, and to be held in place by a border of needle-work embroidery three-sixteenths of an inch wide, of the same color. Letter and number to be block-shaped, 4½ inches high. The lance to be 1¼ inches in diameter and 9 feet long, including spear and ferule. To have a water-proof case or cover to protect the guidon when furled. (U. S. R. 1854.)

Flags for markers and general guides.

616. Each foot regiment shall have four flags for "markers" and two for "general guides."

The flag for "marker" to be made of banner silk, measuring 20 inches fly and 18 inches on the pike. The design to be the same as the national color, except that the stars shall be placed in two circles, with one star in each corner of the field, the number of the regiment ot

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be in solid block figure in the inner circle of the stars; stars and figures to be in white silk needle work embroidery on a single thickness of silk. The pike to be of ash, with brass spear-head and ferule; total length, 8 feet. To have a case or cover of water-proof material, to protect the flag when furled. All to conform to sample in the office of the quartermaster-general.

The flag for "general guide" to be made of banner silk, measuring 18 inches fly and 15 inches on the rod. The design to be the same as for the flag for "marker," to be trimmed with yellow silk cut fringe 1½ inches deep. The rod to be of brass tubing, nickel-plated, and of diameter to exactly fit inside the bore of the 45-inch caliber rifle; 28½ inches long, with a collar fitted 10 inches from the bottom to rest on the muzzle of the gun. To be finished with two nickel-plated knobs for fastening the flag, and at the top with a nickel-plated spear-head 3½ inches long. The case or covering to be the same as for the flag for "marker." All to conform to sample in the office of the quartermaster-general. (U. S. R. 1855.)

617. The names of battles in which regiments, batteries and cavalry companies have borne a meritorious part will be inscribed upon their colors or guidons. The portion of a regiment which must be engaged to entitle a regiment to have inscribed upon its colors the name of the battle is that number of companies which, by tactics and regulations, is entitled, as a battalion, to carry the colors of the regiment. The inscription on the guidons of artillery and cavalry are not to include the honors to which the regiment is entitled, but those won separately by them when detached. (U. S. R. 1858.)

Camp colors.

618. The stars and stripes, as described for garrison flags, printed upon bunting, 18 by 20 inches, on a pole of ash, 8 feet long and 1½ inches in diameter; the butt end of the pole armed with a pointed ferule, screwed on with four wood screws.—[Regs. 1863, Ap. B, ¶ 8.] (U. S. R. 1859.)

Field music.

619. There shall be furnished for the field music of the N. G. M.; For mounted troops, the "F" trumpet with detachable "C" crook; for foot troops, the drum and fife, or the "F" trumpet without crook. Trumpets to have cords and tassels conforming in color to the arm of the service. The drums to be provided with slings and sticks. (U. S. R. 1860.)

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ARTICLES OF WAR.

SECTION 1342, R. S.—The armies of the United States shall be governed by the following rules and articles. The word officer, as used therein, shall be understood to designate commissioned officers; the word soldier shall be understood to include non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates and other enlisted men, and the convictions mentioned therein shall be understood to be convictions by court-martial.

ARTICLE 1. Every officer now in the army of the United States shall, within six months from the passing of this act, and every officer hereafter appointed shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, subscribe to these rules and articles.

ART. 2. These rules and articles shall be read to every enlisted man at the time of or within six days after his enlistment, and he shall thereupon take an oath or affirmation, in the following form: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war." This oath may be taken before any commissioned officer of the army.

ART. 3. Every officer who knowingly enlists or musters into the military service any minor over the age of sixteen years without the written consent of his parents or guardians, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, or any insane or intoxicated person, or any deserter from the military or naval service of the United States, or any person who has been convicted of any infamous criminal offense, shall, upon conviction, be dismissed from the service, or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 4. No enlisted man, duly sworn, shall be discharged from the service without a discharge in writing, signed by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or by the commanding officer when

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no field officer is present; and no discharge shall be given to any enlisted man before his term of service has expired, except by order of the President, the Secretary of war, the commanding officer of a department or by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 5. Any officer who knowingly musters as a soldier a person who is not a soldier shall be deemed guilty of knowingly making a false muster, and punished accordingly.

ART. 6. Any officer who takes money, or other thing, by way of gratification, on mustering any regiment, troop, battery, or company, or on signing muster-rolls, shall be dismissed from the service, and shall thereby be disabled to hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

ART. 7. Every officer commanding a regiment, an independent troop, battery, or company, or a garrison, shall, in the beginning of every month, transmit through the proper channels, to the department of war an exact return of the same, specifying the names of the officers then absent from their posts, with the reasons for and the time of their absence. And any officer who, through neglect or design, omits to send such returns, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 8. Every officer who knowingly makes a false return to the department of war, or to any of his superior officers, authorized to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, or company, or garrison under his command, or of the arms, ammunition, clothing or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, on conviction thereof before a court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 9. All public stores taken from the enemy shall be secured for the service of the United States; and for neglect thereof the commanding officer shall be answerable.

ART. 10. Every officer commanding a troop, battery, or company, is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, or other military stores belonging to his command, and is accountable to his colonel in case of their being lost, spoiled or damaged otherwise than by unavoidable accident, or on actual service.

Art. 11. Every officer commanding a regiment or an independent troop, battery, or company, not in the field, may, when actually quartered with such command, grant furloughs to the enlisted men in such numbers and for such time as he shall deem consistent with the good of the service. Ever officer commanding a regiment, or an independent troop, battery, or company, in the field, may grant furloughs not exceeding thirty days at one time, to five per centum of the enlisted men, for good conduct in line of duty, but subject to the approval of

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the commander of the forces of which said enlisted men form a part. Every company officer of a regiment, commanding any troop, battery or company not in the field, or commanding in any garrison, fort, post, or barracks, may, in the absence of his field officer, grant furloughs to the enlisted men, for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, and not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time.

ART. 12. At every muster of a regiment, troop, battery, or company, the commanding officer thereof shall give to the mustering officer certificates, signed by himself, stating how long absent officers have been absent and the reasons of their absence. And the commanding officer of every troop, battery or company shall give like certificates, stating how long absent non-commissioned officers and private soldiers have been absent, and the reasons of their absence. Such reasons and time of absence shall be inserted in the muster-rolls opposite the names of the respective absent officers and soldiers, and the certificates, together with the muster-rolls, shall be transmitted by the mustering officer to the department of war as speedily as the distance of the place and muster will admit.

ART. 13. Every officer who signs a false certificate, relating to the absence or pay of an officer or soldier, shall be dismissed from the service.

ART. 14. Any officer who knowingly makes a false muster of man or horse, or who signs or directs or allows the signing of any muster-roll, knowing the same to contain a false muster, shall, upon proof thereof by two witnesses before a court-martial, be dismissed from the service, and shall thereby be disabled to hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

ART. 15. Any officer who, willfully or through neglect, suffers to be lost, spoiled or damaged, any military stores belonging to the United States, shall make good the loss or damage, and be dismissed from the service.

ART. 16. Any enlisted man who sells, or willfully or through neglect wastes, the ammunition delivered out to him, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 17. Any soldier who sells or, through neglect, loses or spoils his horse, arms, clothing or accoutrements, shall suffer such stoppages, not exceeding one-half of his current pay, as a court-martial may deem sufficient for repairing the loss or damage, and shall be punished by confinement or such other corporal punishment as the court may direct.

ART. 18. Any officer commanding in any garrison, fort or barracks of the United States who, for his private advantage, lays any duty or imposition upon, or is interested in, the sale of any victuals, liquors or

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other necessaries of life, brought into such garrison, fort or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, shall be dismissed from the service.

ART. 19. Any officer who uses contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President, the Vice-President, the Congress of the United States, or the chief magistrate or legislature of any of the United States in which he is quartered, shall be dismissed from the service, or otherwise punished, as a court-martial may direct. Any soldier who so offends shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 20. Any officer or soldier who behaves himself with disrespect toward his commanding officer shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 21. Any officer or soldier who, on any pretense whatsoever, strikes his superior officer, or draws or lifts up any weapon, or offers any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, or disobeys any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 22. Any officer or soldier who begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition, in any troop, battery, company, party, post, detachment or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 23. Any officer or soldier who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or having knowledge of any intended mutiny or sedition, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 24. All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, whether among persons belonging to his own or to another corps, regiment, troop, battery or company, and to order officers into arrest, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers into confinement, who take part in the same, until their proper superior officer is acquainted therewith. And whosoever, being so ordered, refuses to obey such officer or non-commissioned officer, or draws a weapon upon him, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 25. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another. Any officer who so offends shall be put in arrest. Any soldier who so offends shall be confined, and required to ask pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer.

ART. 26. No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier to fight a duel, or accept a challenge so sent. Any officer

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who so offends shall be dismissed from the service. Any soldier who so offends shall suffer such [*corporal*] punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 27. Any officer or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard, who knowing and willingly suffers any person to go forth to fight a duel, shall be punished as a challenger; and all seconds or promoters of duels, and carriers of challenges to fight duels, shall be deemed principals, and punished accordingly. It shall be the duty of any officer commanding an army, regiment, troop, battery, company, post or detachment, who knows or has reason to believe that a challenge has been given or accepted by any officer or enlisted man under his command, immediately to arrest the offender and bring him to trial.

ART. 28. Any officer or soldier who upbraids another officer or soldier for refusing a challenge shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the law, and have done their duty as good soldiers, who subject themselves to discipline.

ART. 29. Any officer who thinks himself wronged by the commanding officer of his regiment, and, upon due application to such commander, is refused redress, may complain to the general commanding in the state or territory where such regiment is stationed. The general shall examine into said complaint and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of; and he shall, as soon as possible, transmit to the department of war (adjutant-general), a true statement of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

ART. 30. Any soldier who thinks himself wronged by any officer may complain to the commanding officer of his regiment, who shall summon a regimental court-martial for the doing of justice to the complainant. Either paaty may appeal from such regimental court-martial to a general court-martial; but if, upon such second hearing, the appeal appears to be groundless and vexatious, the party appealing shall be punished at the discretion of said general court-martial.

ART. 31. Any officer or soldier who lies out of his quarters, garrison or camp without leave from his superior officer, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 32. Any soldier who absents himself from his troop, battery, company or detachment without leave from his commanding officer, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 33. Any officer or soldier who fails, except when prevented by sickness or other necessity, to repair at the fixed time to the place

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of parade, exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, or goes from the same without leave from his commanding officer before he is dismissed or relieved, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 34. Any soldier who is found one mile from camp, without leave in writing from his commanding officer, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 35. Any soldier who fails to retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of retreat, shall be punished according to the nature of his offense.

ART. 36. No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop, battery or company shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused from duty, except in cases of sickness, disability or leave of absence. Every such soldier found guilty of hiring his duty, and the person so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 37. Every non-commissioned officer who connives at such hiring of duty shall be reduced. Every officer who knows and allows such practices shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 38. Any officer who is found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be dismissed from the service. Any soldier who so offends shall suffer such [corporal] punishment as a court-martial may direct. [No court-martial shall setence any soldier to be branded, marked, or tattooed.]

ART. 39. Any sentinel who is found sleeping upon his post, or who leaves it before he is regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 40. Any officer or soldier who quits his guard, platoon or division without leave from his superior officer, except in case of urgent necessity, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 41. Any officer who, by any means whatsoever, occasions false alarms in camp, garrison or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 42. Any officer or soldier who misbehaves himself before the enemy, runs away, or shamefully abandons any fort, post or guard which he is commanded to defend, or speaks words inducing others to do the like, or casts away his arms or ammunition, or quits his post or colors to plunder or pillage, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 43. If any commander of any garrison, fortress or post is compelled, by the officers and soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy or to abandon it, the officers or soldiers so offending shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

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ART. 44. Any person belonging to the armies of the United States (state), who makes known the watchword to any person not entitled to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or presumes to give a parole or watchword different from that which he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 45. Whosoever relieves the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or knowingly harbors or protects an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 46. Whosoever holds correspondence with, or gives intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 47. Any officer or soldier who, having received pay, or having been duly enlisted in the service of the United States (state), deserts the same, shall, in time of war, suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct; and in time of peace, any punishment, excepting death, which a court-martial may direct. (See sec. 1996–1998.)

ART. 48. Every soldier who deserts the service of the United States (state) shall be liable to serve for such period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall be tried by a court-martial and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended and tried.

ART. 49. Any officer who, having tendered his resignation, quits his post or proper duties without leave, and with intent to remain permanently absent therefrom, prior to due notice of the acceptance of the same, shall be deemed and punished as a deserter.

ART. 50. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or company in which he last served, on a penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

ART. 51. Any officer or soldier who advises or persuades any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States (state) shall, in time of war, suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct; and, in time of peace, any punishment, excepting death, which a court-martial may direct.

ART. 52. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service. Any officer who behaves indecently

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or irreverently at any place of divine worship shall be brought before a general court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president thereof. Any soldier who so offends shall, for his first offense, forfeit one-sixth of a dollar; for each further offense he shall forfeit a like sum, and shall be confined twenty-four hours. The money so forfeited shall be deducted from his next pay, and shall be applied, by the captain or senior officer of his troop, battery or company, to the use of the sick soldiers of the same.

ART. 53. Any officer who uses any profane oath or execration shall, for each offense, forfeit and pay one dollar. Any soldier who so offends shall incur the penalties provided in the preceding article; and all moneys forfeited for such offenses shall be applied as therein provided.

ART. 54. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrison or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command; and if, upon complaint made to him by officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, disturbing fairs or markets, or committing any kind of riot, to the disquieting of the citizens of the United States (state), he refuses or omits to see justice done to the offender, and reparation made to the party injured, so far as part of the offender's pay shall go toward such reparation, he shall be dismissed from the service, or otherwise punished, as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 55. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on the march; and whoever commits any waste or spoil, either in walks or trees, parks, warrens, fish-ponds, houses, gardens, grain-fields, inclosures or meadows, or maliciously destroys any property whatsoever belonging to inhabitants of the United States (state) (unless by order of a general officer commanding a separate army in the field), shall, besides such penalties as he may be liable to by law, be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 56. Any officer or soldier who does violence to any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison or quarters of the forces of the United States in foreign parts, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 57. Whosoever, belonging to the armies of the United States in foreign parts, or at any place within the United States or their territories during rebillion against the supreme authority of the United States, forces a safeguard, shall suffer death.

ART. 58. In time of war, insurrection or rebellion, larceny, robbery, burglary, arson, mayhem, manslaughter, murder, assault and bat-

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tery with an intent to kill, wounding, by shooting or stabbing, with an intent to commit murder, rape, or assault and battery with an intent to commit rape, shall be punished by the sentence of a general court-martial, when committed by persons in the military service of the United States, and the punishment in any such case shall not be less than the punishment provided for the like offense by the laws of the state, territory or district in which such offense may have been commited.

ART. 59. When an officer or soldier is accused of a capital crime, or of any offense against the person or property of any citizen of the United States, which is punishable by the laws of the land, the commanding officer, and the officers of the troop, regiment, battery, company or detachment to which the person so accused belongs, are required, except in time of war, upon application duly made by or in behalf of the party injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver him over to the civil magistrate, and to aid the officers of justice in apprehending and securing him, in order to bring him to trial. If, upon such application, any officer refuses or willfully neglects, except in time of war, to deliver over such accused person to the civil magistrate, or to aid the officers of justice in apprehending him, he shall be dismissed from the service.

ART. 60. Any person in the military service of the United States, who makes or causes to be made any claim against the United States, or any officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false or fraudulent; or

Who presents or causes to be presented to any person in the civil or military service thereof, for approval or payment, any claim against the United States or any officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false or fraudulent; or

Who enters into any agreement or conspiracy to defraud the United States by obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the allowance or payment of any false or fraudulent claim; or

Who, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the approval, allowance or payment of any claim against the United States, or against any officer thereof, makes or uses, or procures or advises the making or use of any writing or other paper, knowing the same to contain any false or fraudulent statement; or

Who, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the approval, allowance or payment of any claim against the United States, or any officer thereof, makes, or procures or advises the making of any oath to any fact or to any writing, or other paper, knowing such oath to be false; or

Who, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the approval, allowance or payment of any claim against the United States,

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or any officer thereof, forges or counterfeits, or procures or advises the forging or counterfeiting of any signature upon any writing, or other paper, or uses, or procures or advises the use of any such signature, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited; or

Who, having charge, possession, custody or control of any money or other property of the United States, furnished or intended for the military service thereof, knowingly delivers, or causes to be delivered, to any persons having authority to receive the same, any amount thereof less than that for which he received a certificate or receipt; or

Who, being authorized to make or deliver any paper certifying the receipt of any property of the United States, furnished or intended for the military service thereof, makes or delivers to any person such writing, without having full knowledge of the statements therein contained, and with intent to defraud the United States; or

Who steals, embezzles, knowingly and willfully misappropriates, applies to his own use or benefit, or wrongfully or knowingly sells or disposes of any ordnance, arms, equipments, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, money, or other property of the United States, furnished or intended for the military service thereof; or

Who knowingly purchases, or receives in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness, from any soldier, officer, or any other person who is a part of or employed in said forces or service, any ordnance, arms, equipments, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, or other property of the United States, such soldier, officer, or other person not having lawful right to sell or pledge the same,

Shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or by such other punishment as a court-martial may adjudge. And if any person, being guilty of any of the offenses aforesaid, while in the military service of the United states, receives his discharge, or is dismissed from the service, he shall continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial and sentence by a court-martial, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had not received such discharge nor been dismissed.

ART. 61. Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service.

ART. 62. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by general, or a regimental, garrison, or field officers' court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and punished at the discretion of such court.

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ART. 63. All retainers to the camp, and all persons serving with the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

ART. 64. The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, mustered and in the pay of the United States, shall, at all times and in all places, be governed by the articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by court-martial.

ART. 65. Officers charged with crime shall be arrested and confined to their barracks, quarters or tents, and deprived of their swords by the commanding officer. And any officer who leaves his confinement before he is set at liberty by his commannding officer shall be dismissed from the service.

ART. 66. Soldiers charged with crimes shall be confined until tried by court-martial, or released by proper authority.

ART. 67. No provost marshal, or officer commanding a guard, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the United States, provided the officer committing shall, at the same time, deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime charged against the prisoner.

ART. 68. Every officer to whose charge a prisoner is committed shall, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he is relieved from his guard, report in writing, to the commanding officer, the name of such prisoner, the crime charged against him, and the name of the officer committing him; and if he fails to make such report, he shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 69. Any officer who presumes, without proper authority, to release any prisoner committed to his charge, or suffers any prisoner so committed to escape, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

ART. 70. No officer or soldier put in arrest shall be continued in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court-martial can be assembled.

ART. 71. When an officer is put in arrest for the purpose of trial, except at remote military posts or stations, the officer by whose order he is arrested shall see that a copy of the charges on which he is to be tried is served upon him within eight days after his arrest, and that he is brought to trial within ten days thereafter, unless the necessities of the service prevent such trial; and then he shall be brought to trial within thirty days after the expiration of said ten days. If a copy of the charges be not served, or the arrested officer be not brought to trial, as herein required, the arrest shall cease. But officers released from arrest, under the provisions of this article, may be tried, whenever the exigencies of the service shall permit, within twelve months after such release from arrest.

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ART. 72. Any general officer commanding an army, a territorial division or a department, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary. But when any such commander is the accuser or prosecutor of any officer under his command, the court shall be appointed by the President, and its proceedings and sentence shall be sent directly to the secretary of war, by whom they shall be laid before the President, for his approval or orders in the case.

ART. 73. In time of war the commander of a division, or of a separate brigade of troops, shall be competent to appoint a general court-martial. But when such commander is the accuser or prosecutor of any person under his command, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander.

ART. 74. Officers who may appoint a court-martial shall be competent to appoint a judge-advocate for the same.

ART. 75. General courts-martial may consist of any number of officers from five to thirteen, inclusive; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen when that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

ART. 76. When the requisite number of officers to form a general court-martial is not present in any post or detachment, the commanding officer shall, in cases which require the cognizance of such a court, report to the commanding officer of the department, who shall thereupon order a court to be assembled at the nearest post or department at which there may be such a requisite number of officers, and shall order the party accused, with necessary witnesses, to be transported to the place where the said court shall be assembled.

ART. 77. Officers of the regular army shall not be competent to sit on courts-martial to try the soldiers of other forces, except as provided in Article 78.

ART. 78. Officers of the marine corps, detached for service with the army by order of the President, may be associated with officers of the regular army on courts-martial for the trial of offenders belonging to the regular army, or to forces of the marine corps so detached; and in such cases the orders of the senior officer of either corps, who may be present and duly authorized, shall be obeyed.

ART. 79. Officers shall be tried only by general courts-martial; and no officer shall, when it can be avoided, be tried by officers inferior to him in rank.

ART. 80. In time of war, a field officer may be detailed in every regiment to try soldiers thereof for offenses not capital; and no soldier,

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serving with his regiment, shall be tried by a regimental* garrison court-martial when a field officer of his regiment may be so detailed.

ART. 81. Every officer commanding a regiment or corps shall, subject to the provisions of article 80, be competent to appoint, for his own regiment or corps, courts-martial, consisting of three officers, to try offenses not capital.

ART. 82. Every officer commanding a garrison, fort or other place, where the troops consist of different corps, shall, subject to the provisions of article (ninety-five) [80], be competent to appoint, for such garrison or other place, courts-martial, consisting of three officers, to try offenses not capital.

ART. 83. Regimental and garrison courts-martial, and field officers detailed to try offenders, shall not have power to try capital cases or commissioned officers, or to inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, or to imprison or to put hard labor any non-commissioned officer or soldier for a longer time than one month.

ART. 84. The judge-advocate shall administer to each member of the court, before they proceed upon any trial, the following oath, which shall also be taken by all members of regimental and garrison courts-martial: "You, A B, do swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the ~~state of Missouri~~ United States and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, without partiality, favor or affection, according to the provisions of the rules and articles for the government of the national guard, and if any doubt should arise, not explained by said articles, then according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and you do further swear that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

ART. 85. When the oath has been administered to the members of a court-martial, the president of the court shall administer to the judge-advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following form: "You, A B, do swear that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in due course of law; nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."

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ART. 86. A court-martial may punish, at discretion, any person who uses any menacing words, signs or gestures in its presence, or who disturbs its proceedings by any riot or disorder.

ART. 87. All members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness.

ART. 88. Members of a court-martial may be challenged by a prisoner, but only for cause stated to the court. The court shall determine the relevancy and validity thereof, and shall not receive a challenge to more than one member at a time.

ART. 89. When a prisoner, arraigned before a general court-martial, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stands mute, or answers foreign to the purpose, the court may proceed to trial and judgment, as it the prisoner had pleaded not guilty.

ART. 90. The judge-advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the general or officer commanding the national guard, detachment or garrison, shall prosecute in the name of the state; but when the prisoner has made his plea, he shall so far consider himself counsel for the prisoner as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, and to any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself.

ART. 91. The depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the state, territory or district in which any military court may be ordered to sit, if taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party and duly authenticated, may be read in evidence before such court in cases not capital.

ART. 92. All persons who give evidence before a court-martial shall be examined on oath, or affirmation, in the following form: "You swear (or affirm) that the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

ART. 93. A court-martial shall, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to either party, for such time, and as often, as may appear to be just: Provided, that if the prisoner be in close confinement, the trial shall not be delayed for a period longer than sixty days.

ART. 94. Proceedings of trials shall be carried on only between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, except in cases which, in the opinion of the officer appointing the court, require immediate example.

ART. 95. Members of a court-martial, in giving their votes, shall begin with the youngest in commission.

* The word *or* omitted from the roll.

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ART. 96. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court-martial, and in the cases herein expressly mentioned.

ART. 97. No person in the military service shall, under the sentence of a court-martial, be punished by confinement in a penitentiary, unless the offense of which he may be convicted would, by some statute of the United States, or by some statute of the state, territory or district in which such offense may be committed, or by the common law, as the same exists in such state, territory or district, subject such convict to such punishment.

ART. 98. No person in the military service shall be punished by flogging, or by branding, marking or tattooing on the body.

ART. 99. No officer shall be discharged or dismissed from the service, except by order of the president or by sentence of a general court-martial; and in time of peace no officer shall be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial or in mitigation thereof. [See section 1229.]

ART. 100. When an officer is dismissed from the service for cowardice or fraud, the sentence shall further direct that the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the delinquent shall be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and in the state from which the offender came or where he usually resides; and after such publication it shall be scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

ART. 101. When a court-martial suspends an officer from command, it may also suspend his pay and emoluments for the same time, according to the nature of his offense.

ART. 102. No person shall be tried a second time for the same offense.

ART. 103. No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offense which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trials, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

ART. 104. No sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until the whole proceedings shall have been approved by the officer ordering the court, or by the officer commanding for the time being.

ART. 105. No sentence of a court-martial, inflicting the punishment of death, shall be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the President, except in cases of persons convicted in

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time of war, as spies, mutineers, deserters or murderers, and in the cases of guerrilla marauders, convicted in time of war of robbery, burglary, arson, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, or of violation of the laws and customs of war; and in such excepted cases the sentence of death may be carried into execution upon confirmation by the commanding general in the field, or the commander of the department, as the case may be.

ART. 106. In time of peace no sentence of a court-martial, directing the dismissal of an officer, shall be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the president. (See section 1229.)

ART. 107. No sentence of a court-martial appointed by the commander of a division or a separate brigade of troops, directing the dismissal of an officer, shall be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the general commanding the army in the field to which the division or brigade belongs.

ART. 108. No sentence of a court-martial, either in time of peace or in time of war, respecting a general officer, shall be carried into execution until it shall have been confirmed by the president.

ART. 109. All sentences of a court-martial may be confirmed and carried into execution by the officer ordering the court, or by the officer commanding for the time being, where confirmation by the president, or by the commanding general in the field or commander of the department, is not required by these articles.

ART. 110. No sentence of a field officer, detailed to try soldiers of his regiment, shall be carried into execution until the whole proceedings shall have been approved by the brigade commander, or, in case there be no brigade commander, by the commanding officer of the post.

ART. 111. Any officer who has authority to carry into execution the sentence of death, or of dismissal of an officer, may suspend the same until the pleasure of the president shall be known; and in such case he shall immediately transmit to the president a copy of the order of suspension, together with a copy of the proceedings of the court.

ART. 112. Every officer who is authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment adjudged by it, except the punishment of death, or of dismissal of an officer. Every officer commanding a regiment or garrison in which a regimental or garrison court-martial may be held, shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment which such court may adjudge.

ART. 113. Every judge-advocate, or person acting as such at any general court-martial, shall, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place may admit, forward the original proceedings and sentence of such court to the judge-advocate-general of the army, in whose office they shall be carefully preserved.

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ART. 114. Every party tried by a general court-martial shall, upon demand thereof, made by himself or by any person in his behalf, be entitled to a copy of the proceedings and sentence of such court.

ART. 115. A court of inquiry, to examine into the nature of any transaction of or accusation or imputation against, any officer or soldier, may be ordered by the president or by any commanding officer; but, as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be employed, in the hands of weak and envious commandants, as engines for the destruction of military merit, they shall never be ordered by any commanding officer, except upon a demand by the officer or soldier whose conduct is to be inquired of.

ART. 116. A court of inquiry shall consist of one or more officers, not exceeding three, and a recorder to reduce the proceedings and evidence to writing.

ART. 117. The recorder of a court of inquiry shall administer to the members the following oath: "You shall well and truly examine and inquire, according to the evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice or hope of reward: so help you God." After which the president of the court shall administer to the recorder the following oath: "You, A B, do swear that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing: so help you God."

ART. 118. A court of inquiry, and the record thereof, shall have the same power to summon and examine witnesses as is given to courts-martial and the judge-advocates thereof. Such witnesses shall take the same oath which is taken by witnesses before courts-martial, and the party accused shall be permitted to examine and cross-examine them, so as fully to investigate the circumstances in question. (See section 1202.)

ART. 119. A court of inquiry shall not give an opinion on the merits of the case inquired of unless specially ordered to do so.

ART. 120. The proceedings of a court of inquiry must be authenticated by the signatures of the recorder and the president thereof, and delivered to the commanding officer.

ART. 121. The proceedings of a court of inquiry may be admitted as evidence by a court-martial, in cases not capital, nor extending to the dismissal of an officer: Provided, that the circumstances are such that oral testimony cannot be obtained.

ART. 122. If, upon marches, guards or in quarters, different corps of the army happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps or militia, by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders

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for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the president, according to the nature of the case.

ART. 123. In all matters relating to the rank, duties and rights of officers, the same rules and regulations shall apply to officers of the regular army and to volunteers commissioned in or mustered into said service, under the laws of the United States, for a limited period.

ART. 124. Officers of the militia of the several states, when called into the service of the United States, shall, on all detachments, courts-martial and other duty wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular or volunteer forces, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia officers may be older than the commissions of the said officers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States.

ART. 125. In case of the death of any officer, the major of his regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty, or the second officer in command at any post or garrison, as the case may be, shall immediately secure all his effects then in camp or quarters, and shall make, and transmit to the office of the department of war, an inventory thereof.

ART. 126. In case of the death of any soldier, the commanding officer of his troop, battery or company shall immediately secure all his effects then in camp or quarters, and shall, in the presence of two other officers, make an inventory thereof, which he shall transmit to the office of the department of war.

ART. 127. Officers charged with the care of the effects of deceased officers or soldiers shall account for and deliver the same, or the proceeds thereof, to the legal representatives of such deceased officers or soldiers. And no officer so charged shall be permitted to quit the regiment or post until he has deposited in the hands of the commanding officer all the effects of such deceased officers or soldiers not so accounted for and delivered.

ART. 128. The foregoing articles shall be read and published, once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop or company in the service of the United States, and shall be duly observed and obeyed by all officers and soldiers in said service.

SEC. 1343. All persons who, in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies, in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a general court-martial, or by a military commission, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

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